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SUMMARY OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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Prepared in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States

SMALL ARMS AND PARTS

TSUS Items 730.05-730.88

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FOREWORD

Each Summary of Trade and Tariff Information is part of a series published by the United States International Trade Commission to provide information on conditions of competition between domestic and foreign products. This report, generally covering the period 1976 through 1980, is one of many being published in the current series of summaries.

This series provides comprehensive coverage of product uses, the domestic industry, U.S. consumption, production, and the domestic and international markets in each commodity area. The summaries are cast in terms of the eight schedules of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

The current series will consist of approximately 600 individual reports. The Commission will issue updated statistical tables and industry status reports as appropriate for individual summaries. The overall program will run several years, ultimately covering all items of the TSUS.

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II

CONTENTS

	Page
Executive summary	vii
Description and uses	1
Sidearms	2
Firearms	2
Miscellaneous arms	4
Customs treatment:	
U.S. customs treatment	4
Foreign customs treatment	9
The U.S. industry	12
The U.S. market:	
Domestic market profile	14
U.S. consumption	16
U.S. production	16
U.S. imports:	
Import trends	18
Sidearms	18
Firearms	18
Miscellaneous arms	22
Imports under item 807.00	22
Imports under the Generalized System of Preferences	22
Sidearms	22
Firearms	23
Miscellaneous arms	23
The international market:	
International market profile	24
U.S. exports	24
Sidearms	25
Firearms	25
Miscellaneous arms	27
Appendix A. Part 5, subpart A, schedule 7, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1981) and duty modifications under the MTN	29
Appendix B. Concordance of TSUS numbers, Schedule B numbers, SIC numbers, SITC numbers, and CCCN numbers	35
Appendix C. Factoring criteria for weapons	37
Appendix D. Statistical tables	39

Tables

1. Small arms and parts: U.S. producers' shipments, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1976-80	40
2. Pistols and revolvers: U.S. production, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1976-79, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980	41
3. Nonmilitary rifles: U.S. production, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1976-79, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980	42

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CONTENTS

		Page
4.	Shotguns and combination shotguns and rifles: U.S. production, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1976-79, January-September 1979 and January-September 1980	43
5.	Small arms and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1976-80	44
6.	Small arms and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	45
7.	Swords, bayonets, and other sidearms (except firearms), parts thereof, and scabbards and sheaths therefor: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	46
8.	Black powder arms and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	47
9.	Pistols and revolvers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	48
10.	Rifles: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	49
11.	Rifles valued not over $50 each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	50
12.	Rifles valued over $50 each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	51
13.	Shotguns: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	52
14.	Shotguns valued not over $50 each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	53
15.	Shotguns valued over $50 each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	54
16.	Combination shotguns and rifles: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	55
17.	Parts for pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and combination guns that are firearms: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	56
18.	Pistol and revolver parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	57
19.	Rifle parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	58
20.	Shotgun parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	59
21.	Miscellaneous firearms and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	60
22.	Arms (except firearms and sidearms) and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	61
23.	Air or spring powered arms and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80	62
24.	Small arms and parts: U.S. imports under TSUS item 807.00, by types, 1976-80	63
25.	Small arms and parts: U.S. imports under the Generalized System of Preferences, by types, 1976-80	64
26.	Small arms and parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types, 1976-80	65

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

CONTENTS

		Page
27.	Small arms and parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80	66
28.	Swords, bayonets, and other sidearms (except firearms), parts thereof, and scabbards and sheaths therefor: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80	67
29.	Black powder arms and parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80	68
30.	Pistols and revolvers: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80	69
31.	Rifles: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80	70
32.	Nonmilitary rifles: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80	71
33.	Shotguns: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80	72
34.	Combination shotguns and rifles: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80	73
35.	Parts for pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and combination guns that are firearms: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80	74
36.	Miscellaneous firearms and parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80	75
37.	Arms (except firearms and sidearms) and parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80	76

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This summary covers small arms (arms having a bore diameter of 30 mm or under) and parts of these arms. It may be divided into three main categories: sidearms, including swords, bayonets, daggers and their parts, and scabbards and sheaths; firearms, both cartridge-firing firearms and black powder arms; and miscellaneous arms (other than sidearms and firearms) such as air guns, slingshots, and spear-fishing guns. Blocks or blanks rough shaped for gunstocks and accessories are excluded, as are knives and fencing foils. Because military arms do not generally move through normal trade channels, this summary emphasizes sporting arms and parts.

U.S rates of duty on small arms and parts range from free to an ad valorem equivalent of 84.5 percent; the United States' major trading partners, Australia, Canada, and the European Economic Community, impose duties on U.S. exports ranging from free to 21 percent ad valorem. However, nontariff barriers, particularly import and private ownership restrictions, are the greatest impediments to international trade in these products.

The United States is a major producer and market for small arms. The domestic industry comprises approximately 105 firms, although the 10 largest account for nearly 75 percent of production. Domestic shipments were valued at an estimated $789 million in 1980. Imports, which increased annually over the period covered by this summary, amounted to $119 million in 1980, or 16 percent of domestic consumption. Virtually all imports consist of nonmilitary arms and parts. U.S. exports, which are heavily weighted in favor of military arms, increased irregularly, amounting to $167 million or 21 percent of shipments in 1980.

The value of apparent consumption of these products fluctuated over the period, rising from $710 million in 1976 to $741 million in 1980. Most of the fluctuation was due to changes in the production and sale of military arms. The consumption of sporting arms is believed to have risen annually over the period. The manufacture, importation, sale, and exportation of most small arms and parts (except air guns) are controlled under a complex array of laws and regulations. The net effect is that licenses are required for the importation, exportation, and interstate sale of most small arms, particularly firearms, and only licensed manufacturers, importers, dealers, and collectors may freely participate in commerce involving arms.

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DESCRIPTION AND USES

Commodity	TSUS item No.
Swords, bayonets, and other side arms (except firearms), parts thereof, and scabbards and sheaths therefor	730.05
Firearms and parts thereof:	
Muskets, pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and combination guns designed to fire shot, pellets, or bullets, and parts thereof:	
Not designed to fire or not capable of firing a fixed cartridge, and parts thereof	730.10
Pistols and revolvers	730.15, -.17, -.19
Rifles	730.23, -.25, -.27, -.29, -.31
Shotguns	730.37, -.39, -.41, -.43, -.45
Combination shotguns and rifles	730.51, -.53, -.55, -.57, -.59
Pistol and revolver parts	730.61
Rifle parts	730.63, -.65, -.67
Shotgun parts	730.71, -.73, -.74, -.75
Combination rifle and shotgun parts	730.77
Other firearms and parts thereof	730.80, -.81
Arms (other than side arms and firearms), and parts thereof:	
Air- or spring-powered arms and parts	730.85, -.86
Other	730.88

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1981) in app. A. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in other production, export, and import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

The products covered in this summary, small arms, may be divided into three categories: sidearms, firearms, and miscellaneous arms. Both military and nonmilitary arms are included, but because most domestic trade is in the nonmilitary or sporting arms, these products will be emphasized. The product coverage is similar to, but not identical with, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry 3484, small arms (having a bore diameter of 30 mm or less). 1/

1/ Swords, daggers, and similar sidearms are classified in SIC 3421, cutlery; line-throwing guns in SIC 3489, ordnance and accessories; certain air- or spring-operated guns, in SIC 3944, toys; and certain miscellaneous arms such as slingshots and boomerangs, in SIC 3949, sporting goods.

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Sidearms

The sidearm category includes swords, sword canes, sabers, bayonets, daggers, truncheons, karate sticks, blackjacks, and similar weapons; parts of these sidearms; and scabbards and sheaths for them. Dueling swords are included herein, but knives, such as hunting knives, and fencing foils, which are considered to be sporting goods, are excluded.

No longer of importance as weapons, swords and sabers are used principally for ceremonial or ornamental purposes. The armed services, military schools, fraternal organizations, and art and curio collectors are the principal consumers. Bayonets are generally used as attachments to military rifles, but military surplus may be sold separately to the general public. Scabbards and sheaths are protective coverings for blades of these sidearms and are generally made of leather, metal, plastic, and textile fabrics.

Imports consist primarily of swords and miscellaneous sidearms such as karate sticks, while domestic production is concentrated in bayonets for military use.

Firearms

The second category covers the greatest range of small arms--firearms, both military and sporting. A firearm is defined as any weapon or device which expends, or operates by means of, an explosive device and is generally designed to expel a projectile by this means. The most common firearms are the modern sporting and military guns firing a fixed cartridge, including pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, combination guns, and machineguns.

A pistol is a hand-operated firearm having a chamber integral with, or permanently aligned with, the bore. A revolver is a handgun with a revolving cylinder containing chambers for individual cartridges. Most pistols and revolvers are manufactured in the range of .22 to .45 caliber. Handguns are used for target shooting, hunting, and personal protection, as well as by the police and military forces. There is generally little difference between imported and domestic handguns, although import restrictions (discussed in the U.S. customs treatment section) limit imports of smaller, less expensive handguns.

A rifle is a shoulder firearm discharging bullets through a rifled barrel. A rifled barrel has spiraling grooves cut into it to impart a spin to the bullet as it is propelled from the barrel. Rifles can be classified according to type of action and ammunition, including bolt action, lever action, pump action, and autoloading models--all of which may be either rimfire or centerfire.

A shotgun is a shoulder firearm designed to fire a number of ball shot or a single projectile through a smooth bore. Shotguns have either one or two barrels. Those with two barrels are usually referred to as side-by-side (double) or over/under shotguns depending on the position of the barrels and are designed to hold a single shell in each barrel, with each having its own

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trigger mechanism. Shotguns may be single shot, bolt action, pump action, or automatic. Combination shotguns and rifles are firearms designed to use both rifle and shotgun ammunition; they have two or more barrels, at least one of which is smooth bored for shotgun shells and one rifled for cartridges. Most have two barrels, one set above the other.

The chief uses of all the nonmilitary versions of these firearms are for hunting, and target-shooting, and other sporting purposes. The intended use, such as the type of terrain and game in hunting, tends to define the type of firearm required. Combination guns, although providing the advantages of both a rifle and a shotgun, are less popular in the United States than in Europe. There is generally little difference between imported and domestic shotguns and rifles, although imports tend to cover a wider quality range.

A subset of these firearms is the black powder gun, or muzzle-loader--firearms that are not designed to fire a fixed cartridge. The muzzle-loading firearm, generally requiring separate loading after each shot, is the precursor of the modern cartridge-firing firearm. Most modern muzzleloaders, including muskets, pistols, revolvers, rifles, and shotguns, are replicas. The term "black powder arm" is somewhat of a misnomer today since most of these arms rely on a black powder substitute that produces less smoke and is less likely to ignite by accident than black powder. Although early muzzleloaders employed several kinds of locks, the most commonly used in today's replicas are the flintlock and the caplock (percussion). The flintlock arm uses a piece of flint to create a spark that ignites the priming charge and thereby the main charge. The caplock uses a percussion cap, containing a mixture that explodes when struck by the gun's hammer and ignites the main powder charge. The caplock is generally more reliable than the flintlock.

Modern muzzleloaders are used for hunting, and target shooting. The use of black powder arms is a growing hobby in the United States; many of these weapons are sold in kit form. Additionally, these arms are purchased as collector's items or for decorative purposes. Original muzzleloaders are generally antiques purchased by collectors, but the firing of these weapons as well is not unheard of. Imported guns and kits are available in a far greater variety than domestic products.

Other firearms include (1) firearms designed to fire only blank ammunition or blank cartridges, (2) captive-bolt pistols for use in animal slaughter, (3) harpoon guns, either shoulder guns or guns mounted on ships' decks, used principally in whale hunting, (4) line-throwing guns, capable of hurling one end of a rope or line across an expanse of water for rescue at sea, (5) flare signaling pistols and similar devices, including Very light pistols (named for the inventor Edward W. Very), (6) submachine guns and machineguns (any firearm originally designed to fire, or capable of being fired, fully automatically by a single pull of the trigger) and miscellaneous military small arms, and (7) walking sticks, canes, pencils, and other such devices, designed to project a missile by the firing of an explosive charge.

Parts of all the foregoing firearms are included in this summary. However, blanks rough shaped for gunstocks, and accessories, such as optical sights, slings, and cases, are excluded.

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Miscellaneous Arms

The final category--miscellaneous arms, other than sidearms and firearms--includes air-, gas-, or spring-operated pistols and rifles, spring-, rubberband-, or gas-operated spear-fishing guns, slingshots, blow guns, and boomerangs that are not toys. Parts of these arms are also included. Air guns, principally gas- and spring-operated guns, are the most important items of trade in this category. These can range from inexpensive BB guns for youths to high-quality pistols and rifles used for target shooting and hunting. All these arms are used primarily for hunting, target shooting, and other sporting purposes. Imports generally differ from the domestic product in this category. For example, domestic airguns are primarily the less expensive youth models, while imports are concentrated in the highest quality target guns.

CUSTOMS TREATMENT

U.S. Customs Treatment

The following table shows the current rates of duty which apply to imports of small arms and parts from those countries having most-favored-nation status (col. 1) 1/, the future column 1 rates of duty negotiated in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), the rates of duty which apply to imports from certain countries designated by the President as being under Communist domination or control (col. 2) 2/, and a statement as to the eligibility for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) 3/ of products entered under items 730.05-730.88 of the TSUS. The staged column 1 rate reductions negotiated under the MTN and the base rate, in effect from Jan. 1, 1972, to Dec. 31, 1979, are shown in appendix A.

The customs classification of small arms and parts is relatively uncomplicated. Models or replicas of firearms that are not designed to be or capable of being used as firearms are classified as models. The parts provisions refer only to parts that can be identified for use in a particular firearm, not accessories. Therefore, cases, slings, optical sights, and

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1/ The rates of duty in rate of duty column numbered 1 are applicable to imported products from all countries except those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUS. However, such rates would not apply to products of developing countries which are granted preferential tariff treatment under the GSP or under the "LDDC" rate of duty column.

2/ The rates of duty in rate of duty column numbered 2 apply to imported products from those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUS.

3/ The Generalized System of Preferences, under title V of the Trade Act of 1974, provides duty-free treatment to specified eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. GSP, implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of Nov. 24, 1975, applies to merchandise imported on or after Jan. 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect until Jan. 4, 1985, unless modified by the President or terminated.

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Small arms and parts thereof: U.S. rates of duty, present and negotiated, by TSUS items

TSUS item No.	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 1/	Negotiated col. 1 rate of duty (LDDC rate) 2/	Col. 2 rate of duty 3/	GSP eligibility
730.05	Swords, bayonets, and other side arms (except firearms), parts thereof, and scabbards and sheaths therefor.	7.7% ad val.	5.3% ad val.	50% ad val.	Yes.
730.10	Muskets, shotguns, rifles, pistols, and revolvers, all the foregoing which are firearms designed to fire shot, pellets, or bullets, but which are not designed to fire and are not capable of firing a fixed cartridge; and parts thereof.	Free	-	Free	No.
	Pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and combination shotguns and rifles, all the foregoing which are firearms designed to fire shot, pellets, or bullets (except firearms provided for in item 730.10):				
	Pistols and revolvers:				
730.15	Valued not over $4 each	88¢ each + 24.2% ad val.	40¢ each + 11% ad val.	$2 each + 55% ad val.	No.
730.17	Valued over $4 but not over $8 each	55¢ each + 12.2% ad val.	27¢ each + 6% ad val.	$2.50 each + 55% ad val.	No.
730.19	Valued over $8 each	59¢ each + 9.8% ad val.	27¢ each + 6% ad val.	$3.50 each + 55% ad val.	No.
	Rifles:				
730.23	Valued not over $5 each	16.7% ad val.	8.1% ad val.	82.5% ad val.	Yes.
730.25	Valued over $5 but not over $10 each	19.3% ad val.	9.1% ad val.	82.5% ad val.	Yes. 4/
730.27	Valued over $10 but not over $25 each	13.4% ad val.	6.3% ad val.	74% ad val.	Yes. 5/
730.29	Valued over $25 but not over $50 each	15.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	73% ad val.	Yes. 6/
730.31	Valued over $50 each	6.4% ad val.	4.7% ad val.	65% ad val.	Yes.
	Shotguns:				
730.37	Valued not over $5 each	21.3% ad val.	10% ad val.	75% ad val.	Yes.
730.39	Valued over $5 but not over $10 each	17.7% ad val.	8.4% ad val.	75% ad val.	Yes. 7/
730.41	Valued over $10 but not over $25 each	11.2% ad val.	5.3% ad val.	79% ad val.	Yes. 8/
730.43	Valued over $25 but not over $50 each	7% ad val.	3.3% ad val.	71.5% ad val.	Yes.
730.45	Valued over $50 each	7.3% ad val.	5.1% ad val.	65% ad val.	Yes.
	Combination shotguns and rifles:				
730.51	Valued not over $5 each	11.9% ad val.	6.9% ad val.	65% ad val.	Yes.
730.53	Valued over $5 but not over $10 each	11.9% ad val.	6.9% ad val.	65% ad val.	Yes.
730.55	Valued over $10 but not over $25 each	11.9% ad val.	6.9% ad val.	65% ad val.	Yes.
730.57	Valued over $25 but not over $50 each	11.5% ad val.	5.4% ad val.	65% ad val.	Yes.
730.59	Valued over $50 each	11.5% ad val.	5.4% ad val.	65% ad val.	Yes.

See footnotes at end of table.

Small arms and parts thereof: U.S. rates of duty, present and negotiated, by TSUS items--Continued

TSUS item No.	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 1/	Negotiated col. 1 rate of duty (LDDC rate) 2/	Col. 2 rate of duty 3/	GSP eligibility
	Parts of the foregoing firearms (except parts of firearms described in item 730.10):				
730.61	Pistol and revolver parts	17.9% ad val.	8.4% ad val.	105% ad val.	No.
	Rifle parts:				
730.63	Stocks	12.2% ad val.	7% ad val.	69.5% ad val.	Yes.
730.65	Barrels	68¢ each + 8.5% ad val.	32¢ each + 4% ad val.	$4 each + 50% ad val.	Yes. 9/
730.67	Other	7.6% ad val.	3.6% ad val.	55% ad val.	Yes.
	Shotgun parts:				
730.71	Stocks	6% ad val.	2.8% ad val.	73.5% ad val.	Yes.
	Barrels:				
730.73	Forged in single tubes, rough bored	2.4% ad val.	2.1% ad val.	10% ad val.	Yes.
730.74	Other	4.9% ad val.	2.3% ad val.	57.5% ad val.	Yes.
730.75	Other	5.1% ad val.	2.4% ad val.	55% ad val.	Yes.
730.77	Combination rifle and shotgun parts	11.5% ad val.	5.4% ad val.	55% ad val.	Yes. 10/
	Other firearms (including captive-bolt pistols, harpoon guns, and similar devices); line-throwing guns, Very light pistols and other devices designed to project only signal flares, pistols and other devices designed to fire only blank cartridges or blank ammunition, all the foregoing, and any devices similar thereto, which expend, or operate by means of, an explosive charge; and parts of the foregoing:				
730.80	Pistols designed to fire only blank cartridges or blank ammunition, and parts thereof.	17.9% ad val.	8.4% ad val.	105% ad val.	Yes.
730.81	Other	4.2% ad val.	3.4% ad val.	27.5% ad val.	Yes.

See footnotes at end of table.

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Small arms and parts thereof: U.S. rates of duty, present and negotiated, by TSUS items--Continued

TSUS item No.	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 1/	Negotiated col. 1 rate of duty (LDDC rate) 2/	Col. 2 rate of duty 3/	GSP eligibility
	Arms (other than side arms and firearms), and parts thereof:				
	Pistols, rifles, and other arms which eject missiles by the release of compressed air or gas, or by the release of a spring mechanism or rubber held under tension, and parts thereof:				
730.85	Rifles, and parts thereof	15.1% ad val.	7.8% ad val.	70% ad val.	Yes.
730.86	Other	4.2% ad val.	3.4% ad val.	27.5% ad val.	Yes.
730.88	Other	8.6% ad val.	5.7% ad val.	45% ad val.	Yes.

1/ Effective Jan. 1, 1981.

2/ Rate negotiated under the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (Tokyo round), to be achieved through 8 annual staged reductions (except for item 730.15, to be achieved in 10 annual staged reductions). The rates of duty in rate of duty column "LDDC" are preferential rates (reflecting the full U.S. MTN concession rate for a particular item without staging) and are applicable to products of the least developed developing countries designated in general headnote 3(d) of the TSUS which are not granted duty-free treatment under the GSP. If no rate of duty is provided in the "LDDC" column for a particular item, the rate of duty provided in column numbered 1 applies.

3/ Rate provided in the Tariff Act of 1930.

4/ Excluding imports from Turkey during the period Mar. 1, 1978-Mar. 29, 1980.

5/ Excluding imports from Brazil during the period Jan. 1, 1976-Feb. 28, 1978, and imports from the Philippine Republic during the period Mar. 1, 1978-Mar. 29, 1980.

6/ Excluding imports from Brazil during the period Mar. 1, 1977-Mar. 30, 1981.

7/ Excluding imports from Brazil during the period Jan. 1, 1976-Feb. 28, 1976.

8/ Excluding imports from Brazil prior to Mar. 31, 1981.

9/ Excluding imports from Yugoslavia during the period Jan. 1, 1976-Feb. 28, 1976.

10/ Excluding imports from Yugoslavia during the period Feb. 29, 1976-Feb. 28, 1977, and imports from Brazil during the period Mar. 1, 1978-Feb. 28, 1979.

similar accessories, as well as small undifferentiated parts such as screws imported separately, are excluded from the parts provisions. In addition, for the purposes of customs classification, a receiver or frame is considered a part, not a complete weapon. However, firearms kits containing all the parts necessary to assemble a finished firearm are classified as the finished article.

It must be noted that TSUS item 730.81, miscellaneous firearms and parts, also encompasses a number of arms other than small arms, such as grenade launchers, rocket launchers, flamethrowers, torpedo tubes, howitzers, and cannons. Since trade in military arms is generally restricted to purchases by Federal, State, and local governments, these imports are of little significance.

The manufacture, importation, sale, and ownership of arms is controlled in the United States under a complex array of laws and regulations including those derived from provisions of section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 1/ and provisions of the National Firearms Act, the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, and the Gun Control Act of 1968. In addition, each State government and many local governments enforce additional laws, regulations, and requirements regarding the sale and ownership of arms.

The result is that the United States requires licenses for the importation of small arms, particularly firearms, and their parts. Only licensed importers, firearms dealers, or manufacturers may obtain the necessary permits from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the body that administers most regulations pertaining to arms. Licenses are generally denied for military surplus, nonsporting firearms, and machineguns, although there may be partial or total exemptions concerning the importation of antiques and designated curios and the importation of arms by or on behalf of the Federal Government or State and local governments.

In addition, import permits are denied for certain handguns and their frames or receivers, on the basis of size and safety features, under the Gun Control Act of 1968. In order to qualify for importation, a pistol must first have a positive manually operated safety device and a combined length and height of at least 10 inches, with the height being at least 4 inches and the length at least 6 inches. A revolver must pass a safety test and have an overall frame length of at least 4-1/2 inches and a barrel of at least 3 inches. Handguns passing these requirements must then achieve a minimum point score with points awarded on the basis of individual characteristics such as length, barrel length, construction, weight, caliber, and safety and target features. The full BATF factoring criteria for weapons are shown in appendix C. Although aimed at preventing the importation of inexpensive, low-quality handguns ("Saturday night specials"), these restrictions also prevent the importation of many small, high-quality guns. In addition, although licenses are required for importing parts of firearms, there is no prohibition on the importation of parts for the proscribed handguns, except

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1/ The Arms Export Control Act of 1976 repealed sec. 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954; however, all regulations and orders continue in effect.

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frames or receivers, which are classified by BATF as complete weapons. The domestic manufacture of these handguns is likewise not prohibited.

All firearms manufactured in or imported into the United States must contain a serial number and a proof mark. Prior to the Gun Control Act of 1968, certain firearms, generally shotguns and .22 caliber long guns, were not required to have a serial number.

There is a Federal excise tax imposed on the sale of firearms by manufacturers and importers amounting to 10 percent of the sale price for pistols and revolvers and 11 percent for other firearms. For importers, the tax is assessed on the sale of used or antique firearms as well as new firearms.

A countervailing duty investigation on imports of rifles, shotguns, combination guns, and their parts from Brazil was instituted in 1979, but it was terminated in February 1980 when Brazil eliminated the export incentives subject to the investigation as part of the MTN agreements. During the past 5 years there has been one worker trade adjustment assistance investigation by the Department of Labor on parts of guns, involving 38 workers. The petition was denied.

Foreign Customs Treatment

With the exception of the United States and Canada, most countries use the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) as the basis for their tariff classifications. Sidearms are classified in heading 93.01 in the CCCN; pistols and revolvers, in 93.02; military arms, in 93.03; other firearms, including sporting arms, in 93.04; arms other than sidearms and firearms, in 93.05; and parts of arms, in 93.06. There are no distinctions for muzzleloaders in the CCCN; these firearms are classified according to type--pistols and revolvers, in 93.02, and muskets, rifles, and shotguns, in 93.04. In addition, the CCCN includes blanks or blocks rough shaped for gunstocks under parts of arms. Cases imported with the firearm are classified with the firearm. The following table shows the present rates of duty and the rates offered under the MTN by the major export markets for nonmilitary small arms and parts--Australia, Canada, and the European Economic Community (EEC)--on imports from the United States.

The most common foreign nontariff measures that limit U.S. exports of small arms are restrictions on the sale and private ownership of arms, accomplished through either licensing or outright prohibition. Most countries, with a few notable exceptions, exercise greater control in this area than is customary in the United States, and imports are generally possible only under government license. For example, the United Kingdom is well known for its strict gun control laws. In Australia, the only handguns that may be imported are target pistols to be used by a member of an authorized pistol club. However, all countries appear to maintain exemptions similar to those of the United States with regard to sales to government organizations such as the police and military.

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Small arms: Selected rates of duty, present and negotiated, in principal foreign markets for U.S. exports

Market	Description of commodity and foreign tariff item No.	Present rate of duty 1/	Negotiated rate of duty 2/
Australia	Sidearms and parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefor (93.01.000).	9% ad val.	3/
	Revolvers and pistols, being firearms (93.02.000)	2% ad val. 4/	3/
	Military small arms, except pistols and revolvers (93.03.000).	2% ad val. 4/	3/
	.22 caliber single barrelled rimfire rifles (93.04.100).	19% ad val.	3/
	12 gauge shotguns having a value not exceeding $213.33 each (93.04.200).	11% ad val. or, if lower, $12 each.	3/
	Single shot centerfire rifles (93.04.300)	6% ad val.	3/
	Other firearms, including other sporting, hunting, and target-shooting rifles and shotguns, guns firing blank ammunition only, Very light pistols, line-throwing guns, and the like (93.04.900).	2% ad val. 4/	3/
	Air or gas operated arms (93.05.100)	2% ad val. 4/	3/
	Other arms, except sidearms and firearms (93.05.900).	21% ad val.	3/
	Gunstocks, except for military weapons (93.06.100)	41% ad val.	3/
	Parts for .22 single barrelled rimfire rifles (93.06.200).	21% ad val.	3/
	Parts for 12 gauge shotguns (93.06.300)	13% ad val.	3/
	Parts for single shot centerfire target rifles (93.06.400).	6% ad val.	3/
	Parts for other arms (93.06.900)	2% ad val. 4/	3/
Canada	Guns and rifles, including airguns and air rifles not being toys; muskets, pistols, revolvers, other firearms, sidearms, and parts (44100-1).	17.8% ad val.	11.3% ad val.
	Guns and rifles of a class or kind not made in Canada; parts thereof (44125-1).	7% ad val.	5.5% ad val.

See footnotes at end of table.

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Small arms: Selected rates of duty, present and negotiated, in principal foreign markets for U.S. exports--Continued

Market	Description of commodity and foreign tariff item No.	Present rate of duty 1/	Negotiated rate of duty 2/
Canada--Continued	Parts in rough to be used in Canadian factories to manufacture rifles for the Government (44110-1).	Free	Free.
	Gun barrels, in single tubes, rough bored (44120-1)--	Free	Free.
	Metal parts, n.o.p., when imported by manufacturers of shotguns to be used exclusively in the manufacture of shotguns in their own factories (44130-1).	15.7% ad val.	10.2% ad val.
EEC----------	Side arms; parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefor (93.01).	3.8% ad val.	3.2% ad val.
	Revolvers and pistols 9mm calibre or higher (93.02A).	6.9% ad val.	5.1% ad val.
	Other revolvers and pistols (93.02B)----------	10.3% ad val.	6.7% ad val.
	Military small arms (93.03)----------	Free	Free.
	Sporting, hunting, and target-shooting guns, rifles, and carbines (93.04A).	9.5% ad val.	6.3% ad val.
	Other firearms, including Very light pistols, line-throwing guns, pistols and revolvers firing only blank ammunition, etc. (93.04B).	7.3% ad val.	5.3% ad val.
	Other arms, except sidearms and firearms, including air- or spring-operated rifles (93.05).	8.6% ad val.	6% ad val.
	Parts of military small arms, except pistols and revolvers (93.06A).	Free	Free.
	Parts of pistols and revolvers (93.06B02A)----------	6.9% ad val.	5.1% ad val.
	Parts of other arms (93.06B02B)----------	6.5% ad val.	4.9% ad val.

1/ Rates currently applicable to imports from the United States.
2/ Final rates negotiated under the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.
3/ No rate reductions were negotiated under the MTN.
4/ Temporary revenue-raising duty rate; these articles are listed as free of duty under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

There are a few other specific nontariff measures imposed on goods from the United States by the major trading partners, but these do not restrict trade. For example, Canada requires bilingual marking, and Australia requires that each imported firearm model pass a safety test. The EEC requires that all U.S. sporting arms be reproofed by government proof houses, a time-consuming added expense because all U.S. sporting arms are proofed by the manufacturer, and U.S. manufacturers' standards are said to be similar to the EEC's. 1/ However, this requirement is not intentionally discriminatory against imports; all sporting arms manufactured in the EEC must be proofed in the same manner.

THE U.S. INDUSTRY

There were approximately 105 firms operating 112 establishments producing small arms and parts in the United States in 1977. Although 1977 is the latest year for which data are available, those numbers are believed to have remained stable through 1980. Production is concentrated in New York and New England, particularly Connecticut, the largest producing State. The 10 largest producers account for nearly 75 percent of total production. Total employment in the industry declined from 18,900 persons in 1976 to an estimated 17,000 in 1979; the number of production and related workers declined from 14,000 to an estimated 13,100 during the same period. 2/ Although such data are not available for 1980, employment is not believed to have significantly changed from 1979.

Most sidearms produced in the United States consist of bayonets manufactured by cutlery producers under contract to the Federal Government. There are no official statistics available on sidearms. There are no known producers of sword blades in the United States, although there is some limited assembly of swords in New York from imported parts.

There were approximately 50 firms engaged in the manufacture of pistols and revolvers in 1979, compared with 46 in 1976. The four largest account for more than 75 percent of the total quantity produced. Approximately 10 percent of domestic production consists of handguns assembled from domestically produced receivers and foreign parts, and are primarily handguns that could not be imported in finished form because of restrictions under the Gun Control Act of 1968. With the exception of these guns, most of which are assembled in Florida, production is concentrated in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Although data on the total number of producers of rifles, shotguns, and combination guns are not available, all but 0.1 percent of these firearms are produced by firms manufacturing more than 500 firearms a year. 3/ The number

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1/ Proof of a firearm is defined as "testing of a new small arm before sale to insure so far as practicable its safety in the hands of its users." This is generally done by firing a proof load that develops higher pressure than that of the load normally used in the firearm.

2/ Does not include employment by the Government in manufacturing small arms.

3/ All data exclude sales to the Armed Forces of the United States.

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of rifle producers in this category declined from 18 in 1976 to 16 in 1979, with 2 firms entering the market and 4 firms leaving. The five largest firms accounted for nearly 94 percent of the total quantity produced over the period. There were 10 shotgun manufacturers during 1976-79; 2 firms entered and 2 left the market. There is only one manufacturer of combination shotguns and rifles; this firm is also a major producer of rifles and shotguns. The five largest firms accounted for 87 percent of the number of shotguns and combination guns over the period. Nine firms manufacture both shotguns and rifles, accounting for 96 percent of the quantity produced. Production of sporting rifles and shotguns is concentrated in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York.

Although it is not known precisely how many domestic firms have foreign affiliates, many U.S. rifle and shotgun manufacturers produce firearms in their subsidiaries abroad or have them manufactured to their specifications by foreign producers. These are usually the lower value rifles and shotguns. In addition, some producers import high-quality, brand-name guns, or act as the U.S. distributor for these lines. There is also some foreign assembly of U.S. components for reexport to the United States under provisions of TSUS item 807.00. 1/ These operations are primarily located in Japan and used principally for rifles.

Although there are no separate data on the segment of the industry producing miscellaneous arms other than sidearms and firearms, there are about six producers of air- and spring-operated guns, with the two largest accounting for most of production. Production is concentrated in Arkansas and New York. Since domestic production of air guns consists primarily of the lower value youth models, some producers also import foreign guns to extend their product lines.

Most manufacturers generally produce the parts necessary for the manufacture of their product lines. There are, however, producers dedicated to the production of parts and accessories only, such as stocks, barrels, and grips. Although most parts production is intended for use in the manufacture of new arms, there is production for repair, replacement, and customizing of firearms.

Much of small arms production, particularly the production of parts, can be automated or machine assisted. However, production is still fairly labor intensive, and assembly requires the greatest percentage of hand labor. In addition, the manufacture of the finest firearms remains a skilled craft.

The distribution and marketing of small arms, particularly firearms, is dictated to some extent by the various Federal and State laws controlling the transfer and sale of arms. With certain exceptions, it is illegal for any licensed firearms manufacturer, importer, dealer, or collector to ship or transport any firearm to any person in another State other than another licensed manufacturer, importer, dealer, or collector. Thus, the distribution

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1/ Under TSUS item 807.00, imported articles assembled in foreign countries with fabricated components that have been manufactured in the United States are subject to duty upon the full value of the imported product less the value of the U.S.-fabricated components contained therein.

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system is closely controlled and limited to licensed firearms dealers. The large retailers, such as general merchandise discount chains, department stores, and sporting goods chains, generally require quantities large enough to enable them to purchase directly from manufacturers and importers, or, in some cases, to import directly. Others, including most independent sporting goods stores and gunshops, usually purchase through wholesalers. However, with regard to the most expensive sporting arms, such as custom-made guns and high-quality imports, even the smallest dealer may arrange a direct importation or shipment from the manufacturer.

Miscellaneous arms and certain sidearms, including daggers, karate sticks, boomerangs, slingshots, spear guns, and air guns, can be sold through the same distribution network as firearms, but are generally not limited to this network. They may also be sold through other retail outlets, such as toy stores, or through mail order. In general, with the exception of black powder arms, firearms cannot be sold through the mail.

It should be noted that at the retail level, it is illegal for a nonlicensee to purchase a firearm outside his State of residence and transport it to his State. This restriction does not apply to sporting rifles and shotguns purchased in a state contiguous to the State of residence when both States' laws allow such a purchase.

THE U.S. MARKET

Domestic Market Profile

With the exception of military arms, which do not move through normal trade channels, most of the small arms covered by this summary are purchased as sporting arms. As indicated earlier, most sidearms, including swords, sabers, and daggers, are usually purchased for ornamentation, collection, or ceremonial purposes. Others, such as karate sticks, are purchased by practitioners of that art.

Due to firearms control laws, all firearms purchases are limited to adults and, although women and children, particularly teenagers, use sporting arms, most purchasers and users are men. With the exception of arms purchased solely for personal protection (usually handguns), firearms are generally used in sport or a hobby. The hobby aspect is best exemplified by the black powder enthusiast—a person who often builds his own gun from kit form, then endures all the requirements of operating what is essentially an obsolete firearm in pursuit of his hobby.

Although most sporting firearms can fulfill a number of uses, the type of firearm required in any particular endeavor may vary. For example, a duck hunter would be unlikely to purchase a pistol or rifle in pursuit of that sport, while a competitor in handgun target events will naturally gravitate toward those guns that offer the best target features. However, with the wide range of sporting arms available in the United States, opinions as to the best weapon for any given purpose will vary just as widely.

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For the most part, the low-value sporting firearms are sold to or for the novice as a first gun; many manufacturers offer youth versions of popular models. The experienced sportsman has generally "inherited" or acquired certain prejudices with experience, reducing the importance of price while increasing attention to brand name and manufacturer's prestige, style, design, and quality of a gun in the purchasing decision. Most firearms judged on this basis fall in the medium and upper price ranges. The highest value guns, particularly custom-made guns, generally account for a very small part of the market and are usually priced out of the reach of most consumers. There is, however, a significant aftermarket for remodeling and customizing firearms by gunsmiths.

The lowest price ranges of firearms are occupied almost exclusively by imports, some of which may compete with higher value domestic guns. Domestic products are concentrated in the medium price ranges, accounting for the largest market segment, and it is here that much of the import competition occurs. Imports also account for the bulk of the highest value sporting firearms--those costing several thousands of dollars at retail.

Miscellaneous arms, particularly air guns, enjoy a wider market. The sale of these products is not as restricted as that of firearms, and more are sold or used as toys. The toy category includes the traditional BB gun and pellet guns and can include slingshots and boomerangs, arms that are rarely used as weapons in the United States. The BB gun is often used to introduce a child to the use and care of arms in preparation to later ownership of firearms. In addition, air guns are gaining ever greater popularity among adults in hunting as well as target shooting. Aside from the sporting value of the air gun itself, it is helpful in acquainting the user with the handling of arms; expertise in the use of air guns can be transferred to firearms. Additional advantages are that an air gun is less expensive to operate than a firearm because of the cost of ammunition and is far easier to use in a limited space, including in the home.

The competition between imports and domestic air guns is roughly the reverse of that between imported and domestic firearms. The domestic product is most heavily concentrated in the youth models, and, in fact, dominates this segment of the market. Imports tend to be higher value adult models, although domestic producers are rapidly invading this market as well.

The traditional retail outlets for nonmilitary arms are gunshops, sporting goods stores, and department stores. These outlets, particularly the gunshops and sporting goods stores can offer the greatest variety and, generally, the most experienced staff. Most department stores and the remaining larger stores offer a more limited selection, usually with a less experienced sales force. However, the size of these retailers, particularly the discount chains, allows them to obtain arms in quantity either directly from the manufacturer or importer or through direct importation and, therefore, makes them highly price competitive. These outlets can attract the novice as well as the more experienced sportsman on the basis of price alone within the limits of the small selections offered, and they are gradually gaining market share at the expense of the specialty retailers.

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U.S. Consumption

As shown in table 1 in appendix D., U.S. consumption of small arms and parts, excluding those manufactured in Government establishments, increased irregularly over the period 1976-80, rising from $710 million to $741 million. Most of the fluctuation was due to changes in production and exports of military small arms and parts. The ratio of imports (virtually all of which are nonmilitary) to domestic consumption climbed steadily from 10 percent in 1976 to nearly 17 percent in 1979, and then declined to 16 percent in 1980. Imports exhibited the greatest effect in the sporting firearms category, particularly those of muzzleloaders, rifles, and shotguns.

Although official data on the consumption of sidearms are not available, consumption of virtually all sidearms, except bayonets, is supplied by imports.

Apparent consumption of pistols and revolvers rose from 1.8 million units in 1976 to 2.2 million in 1979. Consumption in January-September 1980 was 1.8 million units, nearly 15 percent higher than that in the corresponding period of 1979 (table 2). The ratio of imports to apparent consumption increased from 10 percent in 1976 to 11 percent in 1979, but was down to 9 percent in January-September 1980.

Consumption of nonmilitary rifles declined from 2.1 million units in 1976 to 1.9 million units in 1977, remaining at that level through 1979. Consumption in January-September 1980 was 1.4 million units, representing a decrease of 8 percent from consumption in the corresponding period of 1979 (table 3). Imports increased their market share over the period, rising from 6 percent of consumption in 1976 to 11 percent in 1979 and then declining slightly in the first 9 months of 1980.

Annual consumption of shotguns and combination guns averaged about 1.4 million units during 1976-79. Apparent consumption of 918,000 units during the period January-September 1980 was down almost 18 percent compared with that in the corresponding period of 1979 (table 4). Much of the decline was due to a decline in imports, particularly those from Brazil. The ratio of imports of shotguns and combination guns to apparent consumption rose from 18 percent in 1976 to a peak of 25 percent in 1978, and then returned to 18 percent in 1979. Imports accounted for 12 percent of consumption during the first 9 months of 1980.

Although production and consumption data are not available for miscellaneous arms other than sidearms and firearms, consumption increased over the period. Imports account for a relatively small part of consumption for this category as a whole.

U.S. Production

Producers' shipments of small arms and parts declined from an estimated $737 million in 1976 to $650 million in 1977, and then increased each year to an estimated $789 million in 1980 (table 1). Changes in the production and sale of military arms tended to cause the major portion of the fluctuation

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in producers' shipments; the value of sporting arms shipments is believed to have increased yearly during the period.

Although data on production of sidearms are not available, most U.S. production is believed to consist of bayonets for military use. There is some limited assembly of swords in New York from imported parts; however, there is no known sword blade production in the United States.

U.S. production of pistols and revolvers, except those manufactured solely for the Armed Forces of the United States, declined from 1,891,000 units in 1976 to 1,864,000 in 1977, then increased to 2,167,000 units in 1979. Production of 1,803,000 units in January-September 1980 was up 12 percent over that in the corresponding period of 1979 (table 2). Approximately 10 percent of domestic production consists of pistols and revolvers assembled from foreign parts on a domestic frame or receiver, primarily in Florida. These assembly operations exist, in effect, to circumvent the import restrictions on small finished pistols and revolvers under the Gun Control Act of 1968. The recent production increases in pistols and revolvers are at least partially due to the growing demand for these weapons for use in personal protection.

Production of nonmilitary rifles declined from 2.1 million units in 1976 to 1.8 million in 1977, and then recovered somewhat to 1.9 million units in 1978 and 1979. Production of 1.4 million units in January-September 1980 was down 4 percent from that in the corresponding period of 1979 (table 3). It should be noted that these figures do not include the relatively small number of rifles manufactured wholly from imported parts.

Production of shotguns and combination guns declined from 1.3 million units in 1976 to 1.2 million in 1977, and then rose annually to exceed 1.3 million units in 1979. Production of 914,000 units in January-September 1980 was nearly 11 percent lower than production in the corresponding period of 1979 (table 4). These figures do not include shotguns assembled wholly from foreign parts. Domestic rifles and shotguns experience stiff competition from low-value imports, particularly those from Brazil. These imports compete not only with other low-value imports, but also with the medium-value domestic guns. As the importation of Brazilian guns declined in 1979 and 1980, U.S. production recovered somewhat. However, the recent economic slowdown, the high price of ammunition, and a growing, well-publicized campaign against hunting and firearms in general tended to dampen demand and reverse this recovery in 1980.

Although no official data on the production of miscellaneous arms other than firearms and sidearms are available, production is believed to have increased over the period chiefly because of the expansion in the market for air guns. As was stated earlier, high-value air guns are providing a relatively inexpensive and convenient substitute for firearms in certain types of target shooting while their use is growing into a popular adult sport in their own right. Imports are experiencing greater competition from domestic guns as manufacturers expand into the adult market.

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Most small arms parts are produced by domestic manufacturers for use in their own establishments. However, producers' shipments of parts and attachments for small firearms increased from $28.4 million in 1972 to $95.7 million in 1977, the only years for which official data are available. Imported parts do not generally compete directly with domestic parts. They are intended for assembly into finished guns or are used as replacement or repair parts in imported arms.

U.S. Imports

Import trends

As shown in tables 5 and 6, imports of small arms and parts increased 69 percent in value during the period 1976-80, rising from $70.1 million to $118.8 million. Most of the increase occurred between 1977 and 1978 and was sparked by increases in imports of low-value sporting firearms and parts, whose growth slowed considerably after 1978. Japan was the largest source of imports over the period, accounting for 34 percent of the total in 1980. Italy, West Germany, and Brazil were other major import sources, together accounting for 39 percent.

Sidearms.--Imports of sidearms declined from $1.5 million in 1976 to $1.2 million in 1977, and then increased annually to $2.8 million in 1980 (table 7). Swords and parts of swords accounted for the bulk of imports over the period. West Germany and the United Kingdom, the largest sources of imports in 1976, declined to second and fourth places, respectively, by 1980. Spain was the largest supplier in 1980; Japan and India captured third and fifth places, respectively. These five countries accounted for 83 percent of total imports in 1980.

Firearms.--With the exception of a slight drop in 1977, imports of black powder arms and parts increased annually from $10.9 million in 1976 to $11.6 million in 1979, then declined slightly to $11.5 million in 1980 (table 8). The growth in the black powder market in the United States was spearheaded by imports consisting primarily of replicas and kits. In 1980, finished black powder arms and kits accounted for 85 percent of total imports. However, the relatively slow import growth over the period and the decline in 1980 reflect the entry of U.S. producers into the market, as well as the current recession. Italy and Spain were the largest sources over the period, accounting for 54 percent and 35 percent, respectively, of the total value of imports.

Imports of pistols and revolvers increased from 175,000 units in 1976 to 232,000 in 1979, and then declined to 216,000 units in 1980. The value of imports more than doubled over the period, rising from $9 million in 1976 to $20 million in 1980 (table 9). The average unit value of imports also increased annually; the greatest increase--34 percent--occurred between 1979 and 1980. West Germany was the largest source of imports on a value basis during 1976-79, accounting for 26 to 37 percent of the total. In 1980, Belgium and Italy surpassed West Germany, accounting for 28 and 27 percent of the value, respectively. Brazil, the fourth largest supplier in terms of

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value in 1980, supplied the greatest number of handguns, 31 percent of the total quantity.

Imports of pistols and revolvers from Belgium tend to be high-value, high-quality handguns; those from Brazil fall in the lowest value levels imported. Imports from West Germany and Italy cover the entire value range, but are concentrated in the medium-value segment, as is the bulk of U.S. production. It should be noted that because of import restrictions on handguns, very few of the most inexpensive handguns (those valued less than $8 each) are imported; therefore, the simplest, most inexpensive handguns are produced domestically, many assembled from imported parts on a domestically produced receiver. Domestic manufacturers retain a secure hold on the U.S. handgun market; imports tend to supplement domestic production.

Imports of rifles, consisting almost exclusively of nonmilitary rifles, increased from 129,000 units, valued at $11.6 million, in 1976 to 214,000 units, valued at $24.6 million, in 1979, and then dropped to 185,000 units, valued at $25.1 million, in 1980 (table 10). Japan was the largest source of imports during the period, accounting for 45 to 59 percent of the value annually. West Germany, Portugal, Belgium, and Brazil were the other major suppliers. Portugal, which supplied no rifles prior to 1977, became the third largest supplier in terms of value in 1980. Brazil has been the second largest supplier in terms of quantity, after Japan, since 1978.

Rifle imports may be divided into two main value brackets at the $50 level. Those valued not over $50 each generally compete on the basis of price in the U.S. market; they dominated this market segment during 1976-80. These rifles accounted for 22 to 34 percent of the total quantity imported annually but less than 8 percent of the value. Brazil and the Philippines were the largest sources of these imports over the period, accounting for 50 and 43 percent, respectively, in 1980 (table 11). From 1979 to 1980, imports of rifles valued not over $50 each declined by 47 percent. The decline occurred in imports from all the major suppliers, although the termination of Brazilian export incentives was primarily responsible for the decline in imports from Brazil.

Imports of rifles valued over $50 each generally compete with domestic products on the basis of design, style, personal preference, and brand name, rather than price. Imports increased from 96,000 units valued at $10.9 million, in 1976 to a peak of 158,000 units, valued at $23.2 million, in 1978, then declined to 144,000 units, valued at $22.8 million, in 1979. Imports in 1980 were up slightly to 148,000 units, valued at $24 million. Average unit values increased each year over the period. Japan was consistently the largest source on the basis of both quantity and value, accounting for 47 percent of the value in 1980 (table 12). West Germany, Belgium, and, since 1978, Portugal have been other major suppliers.

The number of shotguns imported climbed from 245,000 in 1976 to a peak of 363,000 in 1978, and then fell sharply in the following 2 years to 133,000 in 1980. Value followed a similar pattern, peaking 1 year later at $29.3 million in 1979 before declining to $24 million in 1980. Average unit values rose from $72.69 in 1976 to $180.41 in 1980 (table 13). In terms of quantity, Brazil was the largest supplier of shotgun imports between 1976 and 1979,

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accounting for 60 percent of the total at one point. Brazil dropped to second place behind Japan in 1980. Japan was the largest supplier in terms of value over the period, accounting for 55 percent of the total in 1980. Italy and Belgium were other major suppliers over the period.

Shotguns, like rifles, can be divided into two major value groups at the $50 level. Unlike that for rifles, however, price competition for shotguns extends beyond the $50 level before other purchasing factors take precedence. Additionally, there is little U.S. production of shotguns valued less than $50 each, and no production of shotguns valued less than $25 each. Imports dominate in these markets, and also compete with the lower value domestic guns in the upper price range.

Shotguns valued not over $50 each accounted for 56 to 60 percent of the total quantity imported during 1976-78; the share dropped to 43 percent in 1979 and to 15 percent in 1980. These shotguns accounted for 21 percent of the total value imported in 1976 but only 2 percent in 1980. Average unit values ranged between $21 and $27 over the period (table 14). Brazil was the largest supplier of these shotguns, accounting for 65 percent of the value in 1980. Canada, the second largest supplier, accounting for 26 percent of the value in 1980, decreased steadily in importance over the period while retaining second place. Although inflation undoubtedly served to lower total imports of these guns by raising their value above $50 each, most of the decrease in 1979 and 1980 was due to sharp curtailments in imports from Brazil and Canada.

Imports of shotguns valued over $50 each generally paralleled the trend for all shotguns, rising from 104,000 units in 1976 to 161,000 in 1978, and then declining to 113,000 in 1980 (table 15). Imports from Brazil, the second largest supplier during most of the period, were responsible for the majority of the decrease. Imports from Japan, the largest supplier over the period, accounting for 56 percent of the total value in 1980, actually increased in that year. Italy and Belgium were other major suppliers.

In general, Brazilian guns occupy the lowest value ranges, competing primarily on the basis of price; those from Japan concentrate in the medium price ranges and compete on the basis of both price and other factors. Imports from Italy generally occupy the medium and upper value ranges, and those from Belgium and the United Kingdom are usually of the highest value. Often the top-of-the-line imports have few, if any, domestic counterparts.

As was discussed earlier, many rifle and shotgun manufacturers import these products to fill out their product lines, particularly the lower value guns. Most import from Canada, Japan, and Portugal, and it was competition from Brazilian guns, not handled by any domestic manufacturers, that served to dampen these imports during the period.

Imports of combination shotguns and rifles fluctuated over the period from a low of 649 units, valued at $132,000, in 1977 to a high of 2,956 units, valued at $616,000, in 1980 (table 16). West Germany, Austria, and Finland were the most consistent suppliers over the period. Combination guns are not particularly popular in the United States. The single U.S. manufacturer produces guns in the lower value ranges, while most imports have been high

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quality, expensive guns. However, low-value imports from Brazil, which began in 1979, are starting to provide price competition for the domestic product. Brazil was the largest supplier of combination guns in terms of quantity in 1980, accounting for 47 percent of the total.

Imports of parts for pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and combination guns increased from $15.8 million in 1976 to $29.3 million in 1978, declined to $27.9 million in 1979, and then recovered to $29.2 million in 1980 (table 17). Japan was the largest source of imports over the period, accounting for 50 percent of the total in 1980. West Germany and Italy were the second and third largest sources.

Imports of pistol and revolver parts increased at a declining rate during 1976-80, from $1.8 million to $6.2 million (table 18). West Germany and Italy were the chief import sources over the period, accounting for 42 and 36 percent of imports, respectively, in 1980. Beginning with 1978, imports from Brazil increased sharply, supplying 13 percent of the total in 1980. As stated earlier, virtually all imports of pistol and revolver parts are assembled on domestic frames for sale as finished handguns in the U.S. market. Most of these guns could not be imported in the finished form because of import restrictions under the Gun Contol Act of 1968. Parts from West Germany are usually assembled into inexpensive handguns, those from Italy cover a range of values, and those from Brazil are, atypically, assembled into high-quality, expensive handguns. These guns tend to supplement domestic production. Very few are intended for sporting purposes.

Between 1976 and 1980, imports of rifle parts increased from $2.6 million to $4.3 million (table 19). Yugoslavia, the largest source in 1976 with a 40-percent share, accounted for only 22 percent in 1980. West Germany became the largest source, accounting for 29 percent in 1980. Canada, Belgium, and Japan were other major sources of imports.

Imports of shotgun parts increased from $11.4 million in 1976 to a peak of $22.1 million in 1978 and declined to $18.7 million in 1980 (table 20). Japan has been the largest source of imports since 1977, with its share growing from 22 percent in 1976 to more than 80 percent in 1979 before declining to 77 percent in 1980. Portugal, Belgium, and Italy were other major sources over the period.

Although rifle and shotgun parts are imported for repair or remodeling of foreign-made guns, the majority are undoubtedly imported for assembly into new weapons. In the assembly of some guns, particularly rifles, domestic parts are used with the imported, since the importation of rifle stocks outnumbered barrels by 20 to 1. The shift from Belgium as the largest source of imported shotgun parts to Japan is the result of increased U.S. investment in Japan as well as the joint ownership of one U.S. firearms firm by a Belgian firearms manufacturer and a Japanese one. In the middle and late 1970's there was also a move by some importers to finish the assembly of rifles and shotguns in the United States to provide greater marketing flexibility.

Imports of miscellaneous firearms and parts ranged between $1.3 million and $2.1 million during the past 5 years. West Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom were the chief import sources over the period, although the

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United Kingdom's importance waned over the period as Spain's increased. These four countries accounted for 79 percent of the total in 1980 (table 21). Pistols firing only blank ammunition accounted for about 20 percent of these imports in 1980; Italy was the largest supplier of such pistols.

Miscellaneous arms.--Imports of miscellaneous arms and parts more than doubled from $1.4 million in 1976 to $3.5 million in 1980 (table 22). West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom were the major sources during the period; they accounted for 70 percent of the total in 1980. Since 1979, Norway has also supplied a significant share of arms other than air guns, accounting for 15 percent of the total in 1980. Air-, spring-, or gas-operated guns and their parts led the increase in imports, which rose from $1.2 million in 1976 to $2.8 million in 1980 (table 23). West Germany was the largest source of these imports, accounting for 63 percent of the total in 1980. The United Kingdom, France, and Italy were other significant sources. As indicated earlier, most of these imports are high-quality target guns that benefited from the expanding adult air gun market.

Imports under item 807.00

As shown in table 24, imports under item 807.00 were relatively insignificant during 1976-80. Imports of rifles, shotguns, and parts of these firearms were consistent and those of air guns were sporadic. Rifles are the only products that were imported under item 807.00 in any quantity, accounting for 11 to 13 percent of the quantity imported during 1976-78 and less than 8 percent thereafter. As was indicated earlier, a number of manufacturers have affiliates in Japan, which supplied virtually all 807.00 imports over the period. However, the current trend is toward either total assembly abroad or assembly in the United States from imported parts.

Imports under the Generalized System of Preferences

Imports from all but three product categories (black powder arms and parts, pistols and revolvers, and pistol and revolver parts) are eligible for duty-free treatment when imported from beneficiary developing countries under the GSP. However, although the production of most arms is fairly labor intensive, there is generally a significant capital investment necessary for large scale production, and therefore very few GSP-eligible countries are currently capable of producing large quantities of sporting arms for export. Imports of small arms and parts under the GSP more than doubled from $3.6 million, accounting for 5 percent of the total, in 1976 to $8.4 million (8 percent) in 1978, and then declined annually to $6.2 million (5 percent) in 1980 (table 25). Brazil, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Yugoslavia, and the Philippines were the major supplying countries over the period.

Sidearms.--GSP imports of sidearms accounted for a greater percentage of total imports than any other small arms category, rising from $185,000 (13 percent of the total) in 1976 to $619,000 (22 percent) in 1980. This is not unexpected since the production of sidearms is generally the most labor intensive of small arms production. India and Taiwan were the primary sources

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of GSP imports over the period, accounting for nearly three-quarters of GSP imports and 20 percent of total imports in 1980.

Firearms.--The value of rifles imported under the GSP rose in each year during the 5-year period from $261,000 in 1976 to $2 million in 1980. The number of rifles imported rose from 9,000 units in 1976 to 28,000 in 1979, and then declined to 26,000 units in 1980. Such imports accounted for 14 percent of the quantity and 10 percent of the total value of rifles imported. Although Portugal and Brazil were the two largest potential sources of GSP imports over the period, accounting for 77 percent of imports from GSP-eligible countries in 1980, most of the imports from Portugal were not entered under GSP, and only 45 percent from Brazil were eligible. Therefore, the Philippines accounted for the greatest number of rifle imports under GSP over the period.

Imports of shotguns under the GSP increased from 38,000 units, valued at $2.2 million, in 1976 to 76,000 units, valued at $6.4 million, in 1978, and then declined to 31,000 units, valued at $2.4 million, in 1980, when GSP imports accounted for 23 percent of the total quantity and 10 percent of the total value. Although imports of rifles valued between $10 and $25 each from Brazil were not eligible for GSP treatment in 1976-80 because Brazil supplied virtually all these imports, that country was still the largest source of shotguns imported under the GSP. The sharp drop in both total imports and GSP imports was due primarily to the decline in Brazilian guns. It should be noted that for shotguns and, to a lesser extent, rifles, GSP treatment had far less effect on imports of Brazilian sporting arms than did the Brazilian Government's export incentives. Imports from Brazil skyrocketed through 1978 in spite of GSP exclusions on certain lower value rifles and shotguns, and then declined as rapidly when export incentives were withdrawn, even though GSP eligibility existed for most items.

There were no combination shotguns and rifles imported under the GSP prior to 1979; such imports amounted to $21,000 in 1979 and $49,000 in 1980. All these imports were from Brazil and, unlike most imported combination guns, were low-value guns that compete directly with domestic combination guns.

GSP imports of parts of rifles, shotguns, and combination guns fluctuated over the period 1976-80, from a low of $690,000 in 1977 to a high of $994,000 in 1980, accounting for 4 percent of the total in that year. Yugoslavia and Korea were the largest sources; imports from Yugoslavia were primarily rifle parts, and those from Korea were shotgun parts in the beginning of the period and miscellaneous rifle parts later.

Imports of miscellaneous firearms and parts under the GSP during 1976-80 were sporadic and generally insignificant. Such imports rose from $18,000 in 1976 to $46,000 in 1979; before dropping to zero in 1980.

Miscellaneous arms.--Miscellaneous arms and parts imported under GSP fluctuated in 1976-80 from a low of $29,000 in 1979 to a high of $293,000 in 1978 and were generally insignificant. Air guns and parts accounted for most of the GSP imports.

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THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET

International Market Profile

There is a constant worldwide demand for military small arms and parts. However, these weapons do not normally flow through regular trade channels; trade is more a matter of foreign policy than of demands in the marketplace. The United States is a major supplier in the world market for these arms.

Internationally, the largest markets for sporting arms and parts are the United States, Canada, the EEC, Australia, and Japan, although brisk demand exists throughout the world. It must be noted, however, that sporting arms are not universally used as such, either domestically or abroad, particularly in developing countries. International trade in arms, including sporting arms, is most affected by nontariff barriers, including import and ownership restrictions placed on private citizens. The largest international markets are generally the least restrictive of the private ownership of arms, particularly firearms, but even in these countries trade is controlled. Trade in handguns for persons other than police and military usually suffer the greatest restrictions. For example, Australia, Japan, and the United Kingdom all severely restrict the importation and private ownership of handguns.

U.S. producers of sporting arms generally compete well in the world markets, particularly those for firearms and miscellaneous arms. U.S. firearms generally occupy the large medium-value market segments abroad, competing on the basis of quality and price. U.S. handgun producers supply the majority of handguns to police forces around the world. In addition, the high-quality youth air guns produced in the United States dominate demand for these products.

U.S. Exports

Weapons exports are controlled under provisions of the Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (previously, under the Mutual Security Act of 1954), and by various congressional or executive embargoes. The Arms Export Control Act of 1976 provides that all products on the Munitions List must be licensed for export. The Munitions List encompasses all arms (except shotguns with barrels 18 inches or over in length and most air guns), ammunition, and other implements of war such as helmets, tear gas, airplanes, tanks, and military electronics. The Office of Munitions Control of the State Department is responsible for issuing licenses for the exportation of these products. No licenses can be issued for exports to Communist countries including Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Estonia, Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia), Latvia, Lithuania, North Korea, Outer Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, the U.S.S.R., and Vietnam. There is a total embargo on arms sales to Chile, and licenses are not issued for exports to any Argentinian Government entity. The United States observes the United Nations' embargo against the Republic of South Africa and countries or areas under South African control. Arms exports to Iraq, Libya, Syria, and South Yemen are also prohibited. The embargo on exports to Iran continues in effect. Finally, the Office of Munitions Control also assesses the political impact of U.S. arms sales to other countries as

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well as the technological effect of these sales on a shipment-by-shipment basis in determining whether to grant licenses for individual arms shipments.

The Office of Export Administration of the Department of Commerce is charged with licensing exports of shotguns that have barrels 18 inches or over in length. Depending on the length of the barrel and the intended use, licenses are controlled for exports to the Communist and African countries listed above and all other countries, except members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. It must be noted that exports to Canada are exempt from most of the restrictions listed above.

As shown in tables 26 and 27, U.S. exports of small arms and parts increased from $96.5 million in 1976 to $171.7 million in 1979, and then declined slightly to $166.9 million in 1980. Exports of military small arms and parts including all sidearms, pistols and revolvers, and their parts, were responsible for the jump in exports in 1979 and the slight decline in 1980; they accounted for 60 to 76 percent of the total over the period. Exports of sporting arms and parts increased from $31.4 million in 1976 to $67 million in 1980, with the greatest increase occurring between 1979 and 1980, when these exports jumped by 60 percent.

Canada was the largest export market for sporting arms and parts during 1976-79, accounting for 27 to 40 percent of such exports annually. In 1980 Canada was surpassed by West Germany, which accounted for 17 percent of sporting arms exports. France, Australia, and Korea were other major export markets over the period. Small arms exports are an important part of U.S. production, rising from 13 percent of producers' shipments in 1976 to 24 percent in 1979 before declining to 21 percent in 1980.

Sidearms

Sidearms and parts are classified as military weapons and, therefore, exports are not reported by individual markets. Total exports of sidearms fluctuated between $234,000 and $1 million during 1976-80 (table 28). Most U.S. exports of sidearms are bayonets for military use.

Firearms

Separate data on exports of black powder arms and parts became available in 1978. Exports of these arms declined from $3 million in 1978 to $2.5 million in 1979, and then jumped to $5.5 million in 1980 (table 29). Korea was the largest export market in 1980, accounting for 26 percent of the total. Canada and West Germany were other major export markets.

Exports of pistols and revolvers, like those of sidearms, are not reported by markets. The total quantity exported rose from 249,000 units in 1976 to a peak of 265,000 units in 1977, and then declined to 193,000 units in 1980 (table 30). The value exported increased in each year throughout the period from $20.3 million in 1976 to $26.9 million in 1980. Much of the decrease in the number of pistols and revolvers exported reflects an increased

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demand domestically. In general, U.S.-produced pistols and revolvers enjoy a universal demand, and the U.S. industry can sell all it can produce.

U.S. exports of rifles fluctuated over the period from a low of 186,000 units, valued at $26.9 million, in 1979 to a high of 336,000 units in 1977 and a high value of $49.3 million in 1980 (table 31). Exports of military rifles caused most of the fluctuation, accounting for 45 to 72 percent of the total value over the period. Exports of nonmilitary rifles increased irregularly from 145,000 units, valued at $11 million, in 1976 to 146,000 units, valued at $14.9 million, in 1979, and then jumped to 211,000 units, valued at $23.4 million in 1980 (table 32).

Until 1980, Canada was the largest export market for nonmilitary rifles, accounting for 38 to 54 percent of the total value annually. In 1980, West Germany became the largest market in terms of value, with a 22-percent share, while France was the largest market in terms of quantity, with a 20-percent share. Australia was another major export market for rifles over the period. Exports of military rifles tend to be higher caliber guns with average unit values as much as three times that of nonmilitary rifle exports.

Exports of shotguns increased from 132,000 units, valued at $11.1 million, in 1976 to 139,000 units, valued at $12 million, in 1978. After a small decline in 1979, exports shot up to 182,000 units, valued at $18.7 million, in 1980 (table 33). These shotguns tend to occupy the medium-value ranges; therefore, U.S. exports appear to have benefitted from decreased competition from low-value Brazilian guns in third-country markets. Canada and Thailand exchanged positions as the leading export markets in terms of quantity over the period, with Thailand accounting for 26 percent of the quantity and 23 percent of the value in 1980. West Germany, France, and Australia were other leading export markets during the period.

Separate export data on combination shotguns and rifles have been available only since 1978. Exports of these guns declined from 5,744 units valued at $493,000, in 1978 to 3,295 units valued at $323,000, in 1980 (table 34). Canada has been the largest export market since 1978, accounting for 23 to 39 percent of the total valued exported annually. Some of the decline in exports may be due to competition from Brazilian guns since 1979.

Exports of parts of pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and combination guns declined from $25 million in 1976 to $10 million in 1980 with a slight upswing in 1979 (table 35). Exports of parts of pistols, revolvers, and military rifles, not reported by markets, followed the overall trend, declining from $19.1 million in 1976 to $5.1 million in 1978, and then recovering to $8.7 million in 1979 before declining again to $5.6 million in 1980. These exports accounted for 55 to 77 percent of total annual parts exports. Exports of the remaining parts declined from $6 million in 1976 to $4.1 million in 1980. Canada was the largest export market during the first 4 years, but its share declined steadily from 60 percent in 1976 to 3 percent in 1980, when Japan became the largest market. Much of this decrease paralleled the decrease in assembly of U.S. parts into arms by Canadian affiliates of U.S. firms.

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Exports of miscellaneous firearms and parts increased from $9.6 million in 1976 to $21.3 million in 1978, exploded to $86.9 million in 1979, and then declined to $47.3 million in 1980 (table 36). Military arms and parts, accounting for 64 to 95 percent of the value exported, were responsible for the sudden changes in export levels. Korea, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Canada were the major export markets for miscellaneous nonmilitary firearms and parts.

Miscellaneous arms

Exports of miscellaneous arms and their parts rose from $3.3 million in 1978 to $3.7 million, in 1979, and then more than doubled to $8.5 million in 1980 (table 37). Exports of air guns and parts are believed to have accounted for most of this increase. France and Korea were the largest markets for these arms, accounting for 51 percent of the total in 1980. West Germany, Singapore, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom were other major export markets.

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APPENDIX A

PART 5, SUBPART A, OF SCHEDULE 7 OF THE TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1981) AND DUTY MODIFICATIONS UNDER THE MTN

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	LDDC	2
			PART 5. - ARMS AND AMMUNITION; FISHING TACKLE; WHEEL GOODS; SPORTING GOODS, GAMES AND TOYS				
			Subpart A. - Arms and Ammunition				
			Subpart A headnotes:				
			1. This subpart covers side arms, firearms, and other arms, whether designed for military, police, sporting, or other use; certain pistols, guns, and other devices which are not arms but which expend, or operate by means of, an explosive charge; bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, guided weapons and missiles, and similar munitions of war, and ammunition; and parts of the foregoing. This subpart does not cover -- (i) archery bows and arrows, and fencing foils (see subpart D of this part); (ii) tools operated by means of an explosive charge, cutlery, hand tools, and similar implements (see parts 3E and 4F of schedule 6); (iii) transportation equipment even if armed or otherwise designed for military use (see part 6 of schedule 6); or (iv) flares and other chemical signals (see part 9A of this schedule).				
			2. For the purposes of this subpart, the term "firearms" covers every weapon or other device designed to project a missile by the firing of an explosive charge (including captive-bolt pistols, harpoon guns, and similar devices even though the projectiles are not completely released), and also includes any such device in the form of an object such as a walking stick, cane, pencil, pocket knife, or cigarette case; but the term does not include line-throwing guns, Very light pistols or other devices designed to project signal flares, pistols or other devices designed to fire only blank cartridges or blank ammunition, or any other device similar to the foregoing which expends or operates by means of an explosive charge.				
	A	730.05	00 Swords, bayonets, and other side arms (except firearms), parts thereof, and scabbards and sheaths therefor.....	X.....	7.7% ad val.	5.3% ad val.	50% ad val.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
	730.10		Muskets, shotguns, rifles, pistols, and revolvers, all the foregoing which are firearms designed to fire shot, pellets, or bullets, but which are not designed to fire and are not capable of firing a fixed cartridge; and parts of the foregoing	.....	Free		Free
		20	Firearms (including kits)	No.			
		40	Parts	X			
			Pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and combination shotguns and rifles, all the foregoing which are firearms designed to fire shot, pellets, or bullets (except firearms provided for in item 730.10):				
			Pistols and revolvers:				
	730.15	00	Valued not over $4 each	No.....	88¢ each + 24.2% ad val.	40¢ each + 11% ad val.	$2 each + 55% ad val.
	730.17	00	Valued over $4 but not over $8 each	No.....	55¢ each + 12.2% ad val.	27¢ each + 6% ad val.	$2.50 each + 55% ad val.
	730.19	00	Valued over $8 each	No.....	59¢ each + 9.8% ad val.	27¢ each + 6% ad val.	$3.50 each + 55% ad val.
			Rifles:				
A	730.23	00	Valued not over $5 each	No.....	16.7% ad val.	8.1% ad val.	82.5% ad val.
A	730.25	00	Valued over $5 but not over $10 each	No.....	19.3% ad val.	9.1% ad val.	82.5% ad val.
A	730.27	00	Valued over $10 but not over $25 each	No.....	13.4% ad val.	6.3% ad val.	74% ad val.
A*	730.29	00	Valued over $25 but not over $50 each	No.....	15.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	73% ad val.
A	730.31		Valued over $50 each	.....	6.4% ad val.	4.7% ad val.	65% ad val.
			Centerfire:				
		20	Autoloading	No.			
		40	Bolt action	No.			
		80	Other	No.			
		90	Rimfire	No.			
			Shotguns:				
A	730.37	00	Valued not over $5 each	No.....	21.3% ad val.	10% ad val.	75% ad val.
A	730.39	00	Valued over $5 but not over $10 each	No.....	17.7% ad val.	8.4% ad val.	75% ad val.
A*	730.41	00	Valued over $10 but not over $25 each	No.....	11.2% ad val.	5.3% ad val.	79% ad val.
A	730.43	00	Valued over $25 but not over $50 each	No.....	7% ad val.	3.3% ad val.	71.5% ad val.
A	730.45		Valued over $50 each	.....	7.3% ad val.	5.1% ad val.	65% ad val.
		20	Autoloading	No.			
		25	Over and under	No.			
		30	Other	No.			
			Combination shotguns and rifles:				
A	730.51	00	Valued not over $5 each	No.....	11.9% ad val.	6.9% ad val.	65% ad val.
A	730.53	00	Valued over $5 but not over $10 each	No.....	11.9% ad val.	6.9% ad val.	65% ad val.
A	730.55	00	Valued over $10 but not over $25 each	No.....	11.9% ad val.	6.9% ad val.	65% ad val.
A	730.57	00	Valued over $25 but not over $50 each	No.....	11.5% ad val.	5.4% ad val.	65% ad val.
A	730.59	00	Valued over $50 each	No.....	11.5% ad val.	5.4% ad val.	65% ad val.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	LDDC	2
			Parts of the foregoing firearms (except parts of firearms described in item 730.10):				
	730.61	00	Pistol and revolver parts	X	17.9% ad val.	8.4% ad val.	105% ad val.
			Rifle parts:				
A	730.63	00	Stocks	No	12.2% ad val.	7% ad val.	69.5% ad val.
A	730.65	00	Barrels	No	68¢ each + 8.5% ad val.	32¢ each + 4% ad val.	$4 each + 50% ad val.
A	730.67	00	Other	X	7.6% ad val.	3.6% ad val.	55% ad val.
			Shotgun parts:				
A	730.71	00	Stocks	No	6% ad val.	2.8% ad val.	73.5% ad val.
			Barrels:				
A	730.73	00	Forged, in single tubes, rough bored	No	2.4% ad val.	2.1% ad val.	10% ad val.
A	730.74	00	Other	No	4.9% ad val.	2.3% ad val.	57.5% ad val.
A	730.75	00	Other	X	5.1% ad val.	2.4% ad val.	55% ad val.
A	730.77	00	Combination rifle and shotgun parts	X	11.5% ad val.	5.4% ad val.	55% ad val.
			Other firearms (including captive-bolt pistols, harpoon guns, and similar devices); line-throwing guns, Very light pistols and other devices designed to project only signal flares, pistols and other devices designed to fire only blank cartridges or blank ammunition, all the foregoing, and any devices similar thereto, which expend, or operate by means of, an explosive charge; and parts of the foregoing:				
A	730.80	00	Pistols designed to fire only blank cartridges or blank ammunition, and parts thereof	X	17.9% ad val.	8.4% ad val.	105% ad val.
A	730.81	00	Other	X	4.2% ad val.	3.4% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
			Arms (other than side arms and firearms), and parts thereof:				
			Pistols, rifles, and other arms which eject missiles by the release of compressed air or gas, or by the release of a spring mechanism or rubber held under tension, and parts thereof:				
A	730.85	00	Rifles, and parts thereof	X	15.1% ad val.	7.8% ad val.	70% ad val.
A	730.86	00	Other	X	4.2% ad val.	3.4% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
A	730.88	00	Other	X	8.6% ad val.	5.7% ad val.	45% ad val.
			Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, guided weapons and missiles and similar munitions of war, and parts thereof; ammunition, and parts thereof:				
A	730.90		Cartridges and empty cartridge shells		10.6% ad val.	5% ad val.	30% ad val.
			Containing a projectile:				
			For rifles or pistols:				
		25	.22 caliber	M			
		35	Other	M			
		40	For shotguns	M			
		60	Other	M			
			Empty cartridge shells:				
		65	For rifles or pistols	M			
		70	For shotguns	M			
		75	Other	M			
		85	Other	X			
A	730.91	00	Percussion caps	M	5.6% ad val.	4.2% ad val.	30% ad val.
A	730.92	00	Gun wads	Lb	6.8% ad val.	3.2% ad val.	35% ad val.
A	730.93	00	Other	X	7.7% ad val.	3.6% ad val.	45% ad val.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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Small arms and parts: Pre-MTN rate and staged rate modifications, by TSUS items, 1980-87

(Cents or dollars each; percent ad valorem)

TSUS item No.	Pre-MTN col. 1 rate of duty 1/	Rates of duty effective with respect to articles entered on or after Jan. 1--							
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	198.
730.05	8.5%	8.1%	7.7%	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	5.7%	5.3%
730.10	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
730.15	$1 + 27.5%	94¢ + 25.9%	88¢ + 24.2%	82¢ + 22.6%	76¢ + 20.9%	70¢ + 19.3%	64¢ + 17.6%	58¢ + 16%	52¢ + 14.3% 2/
730.17	67¢ + 15%	61¢ + 13.6%	55¢ + 12.2%	49¢ + 10.8%	43¢ + 9.4%	37¢ + 8%	31¢ + 6.6%	27¢ + 6%	27¢ + 6%
730.19	70¢ + 11%	64¢ + 10.4%	59¢ + 9.8 %	53¢ + 9.1%	48¢ + 8.5%	43¢ + 7.9%	37¢ + 7.3%	32¢ + 6.6%	27¢ + 6%
730.23	37¢ + 11%	18.1%	16.7%	15.2%	13.8%	12.4%	11%	9.5%	8.1%
730.25	$1 + 11%	21%	19.3%	17.6%	15.9%	14.2%	12.5%	10.8%	9.1%
730.27	$1.20 + 9%	14.5%	13.4%	12.2%	11%	9.8%	8.6%	7.5%	6.3%
730.29	$2.50 + 11%	16.9%	15.5%	14.2%	12.9%	11.5%	10.2%	8.8%	7.5%
730.31	7%	6.7%	6.4%	6.1%	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%	5%	4.7%
730.37	50¢ + 15%	23.1%	21.3%	19.4%	17.5%	15.6%	13.8%	11.9%	10%
730.39	50¢ + 15%	19.5%	17.7%	16.2%	14.6%	13.1%	11.5%	10%	8.4%
730.41	$1 + 7.5%	12.2%	11.2%	10.2%	9.3%	8.3%	7.3%	6.3%	5.3%
730.43	$1.02 + 5%	7.6%	7%	6.4%	5.8%	5.1%	4.5%	3.9%	3.3%
730.45	8%	7.6%	7.3%	6.9%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%	5.1%
730.51	32¢ + 9.5%	12.7%	11.9%	11%	10.2%	9.4%	8.6%	7.7%	6.9%
730.53	85¢ + 9.5%	12.7%	11.9%	11%	10.2%	9.4%	8.6%	7.7%	6.9%
730.55	$1.27 + 9.5%	12.7%	11.9%	11%	10.2%	9.4%	8.6%	7.7%	6.9%
730.57	$2.12 + 9.5%	12.5%	11.5%	10.5%	9.5%	8.4%	7.4%	6.4%	5.4%
730.59	13.5%	12.5%	11.5%	10.5%	9.5%	8.4%	7.4%	6.4%	5.4%
730.61	21%	19.4%	17.9%	16.3%	14.7%	13.1%	11.6%	10%	8.4%
730.63	$1 + 10%	13%	12.2%	11.3%	10.4%	9.6%	8.7%	7.9%	7%
730.65	80¢ + 10%	74¢ + 9.2%	68¢ + 8.5%	62¢ + 7.7%	56¢ + 7%	50¢ + 6.2%	44¢ + 5.5%	38¢ + 4.7%	32¢ + 4%
730.67	9%	8.3%	7.6%	7%	6.3%	5.6%	4.9%	4.3%	3.6%
730.71	42.5¢ + 5%	6.5%	6%	5.4%	4.9%	4.4%	3.9%	3.3%	2.8%
730.73	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%
730.74	35¢ + 5%	5.3%	4.9%	4.4%	4%	3.6%	3.2%	2.7%	2.3%
730.75	6%	5.6%	5.1%	4.7%	4.2%	3.8%	3.3%	2.9%	2.4%

See footnotes at end of table.

Small arms and parts: Pre-MTN rate and staged rate modifications, by TSUS items, 1980-87--Continued

(Cents or dollars each; percent ad valorem)

TSUS item No.	Pre-MTN col. 1 rate of duty 1/	Rates of duty effective with respect to articles entered on or after Jan. 1--							
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
730.77	13.5%	12.5%	11.5%	10.5%	9.5%	8.4%	7.4%	6.4%	5.4%
730.80	21%	19.5%	17.9%	16.3%	14.8%	13.2%	11.6%	10%	8.4%
730.81	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4%	3.8%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%
730.85	17.5%	16.3%	15.1%	13.9%	12.7%	11.4%	10.2%	9%	7.8%
730.86	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4%	3.8%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%
730.88	9.5%	9%	8.6%	8.1%	7.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6.2%	5.7%

1/ Effective Jan. 1, 1972-Dec. 31, 1979.

2/ For item 730.15, the rates of duty after 1987 will be as follows:
Effective with respect to articles entered on or after Jan. 1, 1988--46¢ + 12.6%.
Effective with respect to articles entered on or after Jan. 1, 1989--40¢ + 11%.

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APPENDIX B

CONCORDANCE OF TSUS NUMBERS, SCHEDULE B NUMBERS SIC NUMBERS, SITC NUMBERS, AND CCCN NUMBERS

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Small arms and parts thereof: TSUS item numbers, Schedule B numbers, SIC numbers, SITC numbers, and CCCN(BTN) numbers included in this commodity group

TSUS item No.	Schedule B No.	SIC No.	SITC No.	CCCN (BTN) No.
730.05	730.0500	3421 (pt.)	951.04	93.01
730.10	730.1000	3484 (pt.)	894.61 (pt.)	93.02 (pt.)
			951.09 (pt.)	93.04 (pt.)
				93.06 (pt.)
730.15				
730.17	730.1400	3484 (pt.)	951.05	93.02 (pt.)
730.19				
730.23				
730.25	730.2220	3484 (pt.)	894.61 (pt.)	93.03 (pt.)
730.27	730.2240		951.02 (pt.)	93.04 (pt.)
730.29	730.2260			
730.31				
730.37				
730.39				
730.41	730.4700	3484 (pt.)	894.61 (pt.)	93.03 (pt.)
730.43			951.02 (pt.)	93.04 (pt.)
730.45				
730.51				
730.53				
730.55	730.6000	3484 (pt.)	894.61 (pt.)	93.04 (pt.)
730.57				
730.59				
730.61	730.7820 (pt.)	3484 (pt.)	951.09 (pt.)	93.06 (pt.)
730.63	730.7820 (pt.)	3484 (pt.)	951.09 (pt.)	93.06 (pt.)
730.65	730.7840 (pt.)			
730.67				
730.71				
730.73				
730.74	730.7840 (pt.)	3484 (pt.)	951.09 (pt.)	93.06 (pt.)
730.75				
730.77				
730.80	730.8320 (pt.)	3484 (pt.)	894.61 (pt.)	93.04 (pt.)
	730.8340 (pt.)		951.09 (pt.)	93.06 (pt.)
730.81	730.8230	3484 (pt.)	894.61 (pt.)	93.02 (pt.)
	730.8235	3489 (pt.)	951.02 (pt.)	93.03 (pt.)
	730.8240	3949 (pt.)	951.09 (pt.)	93.04 (pt.)
	730.8320 (pt.)			93.06 (pt.)
	730.8340 (pt.)			
730.85				
730.86	730.8420	3484 (pt.)	894.62	93.05
730.88	730.8440	3944 (pt.)	951.09 (pt.)	93.06 (pt.)

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APPENDIX C

FACTORING CRITERIA FOR WEAPONS

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

FACTORING CRITERIA FOR WEAPONS

NOTE: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms reserves the right to preclude importation of *any* revolver or pistol which achieves an apparent qualifying score but does not adhere to the provisions of section 925(d)(3) of Amended Chapter 44, Title 18, U.S.C.

PISTOL

MODEL:

PREREQUISITES

1. The pistol must have a positive manually operated safety device.
2. The combined length and height must not be less than 10" with the height (right angle measurement to barrel without magazine or extension) being at least 4 " and the length being at least 6".

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	POINT VALUE	POINT SUB-TOTAL
OVERALL LENGTH		
FOR EACH ½" OVER 6"	1	
FRAME CONSTRUCTION		
INVESTMENT CAST OR FORGED STEEL	15	
INVESTMENT CAST OR FORGED HTS ALLOY	20	
WEAPON WEIGHT W/MAGAZINE *(Unloaded)*		
PER OUNCE	1	
CALIBER		
.22 SHORT AND .25 AUTO	0	
.22 LR AND 7.65mm TO .380 AUTO	3	
9mm PARABELLUM AND OVER	10	
SAFETY FEATURES		
LOCKED BREECH MECHANISM	5	
LOADED CHAMBER INDICATOR	5	
GRIP SAFETY	3	
MAGAZINE SAFETY	5	
FIRING PIN BLOCK OR LOCK	10	
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		
EXTERNAL HAMMER	2	
DOUBLE ACTION	10	
DRIFT ADJUSTABLE TARGET SIGHT	5	
CLICK ADJUSTABLE TARGET SIGHT	10	
TARGET GRIPS	5	
TARGET TRIGGER	2	
SCORE ACHIEVED *(Qualifying score is 75 points)*		

REVOLVER

MODEL:

PREREQUISITES

1. Must pass safety test.
2. Must have overall frame (with conventional grips) length (not diagonal) of 4½" minimum.
3. Must have a barrel length of at least 3".

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	POINT VALUE	POINT SUB-TOTAL
BARREL LENGTH *(Muzzle to Cylinder Face)*		
LESS THAN 4"	0	
FOR EACH ½" OVER 4"	½	
FRAME CONSTRUCTION		
INVESTMENT CAST OR FORGED STEEL	15	
INVESTMENT CAST OR FORGED HTS ALLOY	20	
WEAPON WEIGHT *(Unloaded)*		
PER OUNCE	1	
CALIBER		
.22 SHORT TO .25 ACP	0	
.22 LR AND .30 TO .38 S&W	3	
.38 SPECIAL	4	
.357 MAG AND OVER	5	
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		
ADJUSTABLE TARGET SIGHTS *(Drift or Click)*	5	
TARGET GRIPS	5	
TARGET HAMMER AND TARGET TRIGGER	5	

SAFETY TEST

A Double Action Revolver must have a safety feature which automatically (or in a Single Action Revolver by manual operation) causes the hammer to retract to a point where the firing pin does not rest upon the primer of the cartridge. The safety device must withstand the impact of a weight equal to the weight of the revolver dropping from a distance of 36" in a line parallel to the barrel upon the rear of the hammer spur, a total of 5 times.

SCORE ACHIEVED *(Qualifying score is 45 points)*	

ATF FORM 4500 (5-74) PREVIOUS EDITION WILL BE USED

APPENDIX D

STATISTICAL TABLES

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Table 1.--Small arms and parts: U.S. producers' shipments, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1976-80

Year	Producers' shipments 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dollars				Percent
1976	736,500	96,450	70,130	710,180	9.9
1977	649,700	106,252	78,182	621,630	12.6
1978	728,400	105,042	110,651	734,009	15.1
1979	744,300	171,706	115,949	688,543	16.8
1980	788,800	166,923	118,883	740,710	16.0

1/ Estimated by the staff of U.S. International Trade Commission; excludes arms manufactured in Government establishments.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 2.--Pistols and revolvers: U.S. production, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1976-79, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980

Period	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Units				Percent
1976	1,890,672	248,567	175,492	1,817,597	9.7
1977	1,864,374	265,020	175,672	1,775,026	9.9
1978	1,957,270	254,814	190,728	1,893,184	10.1
1979	2,166,621	219,867	231,620	2,178,374	10.6
January-September--					
1979	1,603,296	181,431	172,718	1,594,583	10.8
1980	1,802,649	143,092	167,422	1,826,979	9.2

1/ Excludes arms manufactured solely for the Armed Forces of the United States and arms assembled in the United States entirely from foreign parts.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Department of the Treasury; imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 3.--Nonmilitary rifles: U.S. production, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1976-79, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980

Period	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Units				Percent
1976	2,137,190	145,320	129,285	2,121,155	6.1
1977	1,839,925	132,785	181,790	1,888,930	9.6
1978	1,852,684	153,354	211,600	1,910,930	11.1
1979	1,852,421	146,078	213,768	1,920,111	11.1
January-September--					
1979	1,418,783	110,333	172,166	1,480,616	11.6
1980	1,366,178	153,302	144,545	1,357,421	10.6

1/ Excludes rifles manufactured solely for the Armed Forces of the United States and rifles assembled entirely from foreign parts.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Department of the Treasury; imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 4.--Shotguns and combination shotguns and rifles: U.S. production, exports, imports, and apparent consumption, 1976-79, January-September 1979, and January-September 1980

Period	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Units				Percent
1976	1,288,448	2/ 132,405	246,051	1,402,094	17.5
1977	1,184,852	2/ 135,514	306,584	1,355,922	22.6
1978	1,253,361	144,491	363,892	1,472,762	24.7
1979	1,322,012	133,226	263,369	1,452,155	18.1
January-September					
1979	1,022,062	99,121	191,625	1,114,566	17.2
1980	913,980	109,759	113,365	917,586	12.4

1/ Excludes arms manufactured solely for the Armed Forces of the United States and those articles assembled entirely from foreign parts.
2/ Does not include exports of combination shotguns and rifles.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Department of the Treasury; imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 5.--Small arms and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1976-80

Type	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (1,000 units)				
Swords, bayonets, etc.; parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefor	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Black powder arms and parts	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Pistols and revolvers	175	176	191	232	216
Rifles	129	182	212	214	185
Shotguns	245	306	363	263	133
Combination shotguns and rifles	1	1	1	1	3
Parts of pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and combination guns 2/	161	163	255	221	220
Other firearms and parts	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Other small arms, except firearms:					
Air guns	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Other	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Swords, bayonets, etc.; parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefor	1,472	1,184	1,343	1,896	2,765
Black powder arms and parts	10,920	10,717	11,545	11,610	11,547
Pistols and revolvers	9,023	10,327	12,813	15,937	19,969
Rifles	11,621	15,223	24,486	24,623	25,116
Shotguns	17,787	20,725	27,940	29,345	23,957
Combination shotguns and rifles	259	132	195	247	616
Parts of pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and combination guns	15,815	17,128	29,312	27,932	29,229
Other firearms and parts	1,827	1,525	1,331	2,062	2,108
Other small arms, except firearms:					
Air guns	1,180	922	1,650	1,724	2,806
Other	227	300	38	574	720
Total	70,130	78,182	110,651	115,949	118,833

1/ Not available.
2/ Data include rifle and shotgun barrels and stocks only.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

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Table 6.--Small arms and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Japan	18,578	23,007	42,622	40,153	40,468
Italy	10,398	15,168	15,727	17,686	21,039
FR Germ	7,252	7,673	11,351	14,249	15,260
Belgium	6,958	7,264	6,458	7,939	9,732
Spain	7,236	7,336	7,121	8,642	7,888
Brazil	4,753	7,035	10,328	9,565	6,931
Portugl	2,505	1,393	3,984	5,443	4,703
U King	3,192	2,017	1,781	1,886	2,359
All other	9,259	7,288	11,277	10,386	10,453
Total	70,130	78,182	110,651	115,949	118,833

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 7.--Swords,bayonets,and other sidearms (except firearms),parts thereof,and scabbards and sheaths therefor: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Spain	255	289	420	508	614
FR Germ	405	244	273	429	548
Japan	148	102	164	237	483
U King	275	214	88	95	335
India	121	171	207	266	316
Taiwan	55	36	52	118	161
Colomb	-	-	-	-	53
Thailnd	40	21	8	19	39
All other	173	106	131	224	215
Total	1,472	1,184	1,343	1,896	2,765

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 8.--Black powder arms and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Italy	4,165	5,677	5,891	5,862	6,212
Spain	3,951	4,194	4,111	4,336	4,050
Japan	2,173	553	379	439	803
Canada	6	28	94	19	253
U King	269	109	132	208	151
Hg Kong	-	-	-	-	29
France	-	10	-	-	14
Switzld	127	7	119	11	12
All other	229	140	819	736	24
Total	10,920	10,717	11,545	11,610	11,547

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 9.--Pistols and revolvers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Belgium	13,225	12,079	13,053	11,512	24,635
Italy	28,018	53,823	52,905	62,123	64,233
FR Germ	63,421	57,215	64,061	61,760	34,746
Brazil	33,929	19,749	37,084	57,621	66,968
Spain	31,781	31,019	17,097	30,445	19,396
Argent	375	1,050	1,268	2,943	3,044
Hg Kong	0	0	0	0	2,961
U King	82	6	41	1	146
All other	4,661	731	5,219	5,215	366
Total	175,492	175,672	190,728	231,620	216,495
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Belgium	1,555	1,975	2,210	2,506	5,626
Italy	925	1,903	2,410	3,930	5,434
FR Germ	3,257	3,760	4,753	4,090	4,053
Brazil	1,044	681	1,506	2,299	2,918
Spain	1,664	1,920	1,305	2,153	1,595
Argent	13	30	38	130	170
Hg Kong	-	-	-	-	83
U King	5	1	11	1/	25
All other	560	58	579	829	65
Total	9,023	10,327	12,813	15,937	19,969
	Unit value				
Belgium	$117.60	$163.47	$169.33	$217.70	$228.39
Italy	33.01	35.35	45.55	63.27	84.60
FR Germ	51.36	65.72	74.19	66.23	116.63
Brazil	30.77	34.49	40.62	39.89	43.58
Spain	52.35	61.89	76.33	70.73	82.25
Argent	35.00	28.50	30.21	44.13	55.76
Hg Kong	-	-	-	-	27.88
U King	57.59	231.50	270.78	263.00	172.81
All other	120.25	78.68	111.03	158.89	177.68
Average	51.42	58.78	67.18	68.81	92.24

1/ Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 10.--Rifles: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Japan	59,005	94,369	111,833	93,258	87,226
FR Germ	15,841	10,347	13,517	26,765	19,984
Portugl	0	2,639	4,754	10,109	11,379
Finland	11,271	6,153	6,207	8,443	8,092
Belgium	3,268	9,597	6,972	5,166	4,197
Brazil	13,220	7,765	15,038	26,841	20,115
Israel	0	0	0	10	3,253
Italy	5,587	4,389	8,145	6,248	6,172
All other	21,093	46,531	45,134	36,928	24,792
Total	129,285	181,790	211,600	213,768	185,210
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	5,328	8,445	14,430	11,350	11,184
FR Germ	1,179	1,523	2,425	3,843	3,661
Portugl	-	521	1,068	2,316	2,574
Finland	1,544	870	845	1,255	1,504
Belgium	977	1,889	1,563	1,517	1,362
Brazil	359	271	620	1,255	1,152
Israel	-	-	-	4	845
Italy	283	315	841	611	776
All other	1,951	1,389	2,693	2,472	2,058
Total	11,621	15,223	24,486	24,623	25,116
	Unit value				
Japan	$90.29	$89.49	$129.03	$121.70	$128.22
FR Germ	74.45	147.19	179.38	143.58	183.21
Portugl	-	197.38	224.69	229.07	226.17
Finland	137.01	141.45	136.11	148.61	185.81
Belgium	298.95	196.79	224.23	293.70	324.55
Brazil	27.14	34.90	41.25	46.75	57.28
Israel	-	-	-	400.00	259.80
Italy	50.61	71.74	103.31	97.84	125.69
All other	92.49	29.86	59.66	66.95	83.02
Average	89.88	83.74	115.72	115.18	135.61

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 11.--Rifles valued not over $50 each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Brazil	13,220	7,115	12,833	21,870	12,910
Phil R	1,463	18,969	20,372	22,230	15,283
FR Germ	9,356	2,563	825	11,632	5,321
Chile	0	0	0	0	1,230
U King	534	324	867	588	497
Turkey	0	20,657	9,272	1,000	964
Austria	0	0	0	0	259
Italy	3,673	1,830	1,710	1,570	92
All other	5,476	10,616	7,392	10,474	164
Total	33,722	62,074	53,271	69,364	36,720
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Brazil	359	231	466	878	567
Phil R	42	476	521	626	482
FR Germ	80	26	12	97	31
Chile	-	-	-	-	26
U King	12	11	18	20	15
Turkey	-	129	57	6	6
Austria	-	-	-	-	4
Italy	60	74	76	36	2
All other	147	145	107	124	2
Total	700	1,092	1,257	1,787	1,135
	Unit value				
Brazil	$27.14	$32.40	$36.31	$40.13	$43.94
Phil R	28.72	25.09	25.59	28.14	31.54
FR Germ	8.59	10.24	14.01	8.36	5.78
Chile	-	-	-	-	20.79
U King	22.40	34.28	20.71	34.33	30.91
Turkey	-	6.26	6.18	6.18	6.18
Austria	-	-	-	-	15.66
Italy	16.24	40.39	44.39	23.20	23.68
All other	26.81	13.67	14.50	11.81	10.24
Average	20.75	17.59	23.60	25.76	30.91

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 12.--Rifles valued over $50 each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Japan	55,190	85,743	105,205	86,058	87,226
FR Germ	6,485	7,784	12,692	15,133	14,663
Portugl	0	2,639	4,754	10,109	11,379
Finland	11,271	6,153	6,207	8,443	8,092
Belgium	3,268	9,597	6,972	5,076	4,197
Israel	0	0	0	10	3,253
Italy	1,914	2,559	6,435	4,678	6,080
Austria	1,247	907	1,052	1,727	1,869
All other	16,188	4,334	15,012	13,170	11,731
Total	95,563	119,716	159,329	144,404	148,490
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	5,192	8,334	14,338	11,268	11,184
FR Germ	1,099	1,497	2,413	3,746	3,630
Portugl	-	521	1,068	2,316	2,574
Finland	1,544	870	845	1,255	1,504
Belgium	977	1,889	1,563	1,516	1,362
Israel	-	-	-	4	845
Italy	223	241	766	575	774
Austria	144	204	292	567	705
All other	1,742	575	1,944	1,590	1,403
Total	10,921	14,131	23,228	22,836	23,981
	Unit value				
Japan	$94.08	$97.20	$136.28	$130.93	$128.22
FR Germ	169.46	192.28	190.13	247.51	247.59
Portugl	-	197.38	224.69	229.07	226.17
Finland	137.01	141.45	136.11	148.61	185.81
Belgium	298.95	196.79	224.23	298.70	324.55
Israel	-	-	-	400.00	259.80
Italy	116.55	94.15	118.96	122.89	127.24
Austria	115.10	224.94	277.70	328.50	377.42
All other	107.60	132.58	129.46	120.70	119.59
Average	114.28	118.03	146.71	158.14	161.50

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

51

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Table 13.--Shotguns: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Japan	58,074	50,030	67,464	69,250	70,624
Italy	8,236	13,614	10,406	11,043	10,583
Brazil	103,458	188,314	217,716	123,025	36,116
Belgium	204	667	447	1,170	560
Spain	9,934	3,710	2,847	4,121	2,264
Kor Rep	0	1,830	7,205	5,715	2,605
U King	107	243	184	94	139
FR Germ	221	88	407	206	259
All other	64,457	47,439	56,409	47,943	9,644
Total	244,691	305,935	363,085	262,567	132,794
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	8,062	7,557	10,843	12,671	13,089
Italy	2,308	3,498	3,158	4,026	4,977
Brazil	3,323	6,025	8,051	5,571	1,991
Belgium	315	626	969	2,506	1,293
Spain	1,016	529	515	847	680
Kor Rep	-	335	1,629	1,268	599
U King	284	448	285	387	452
FR Germ	138	59	296	106	304
All other	2,341	1,650	2,195	1,963	572
Total	17,787	20,725	27,940	29,345	23,957
	Unit value				
Japan	$138.82	$151.04	$160.73	$182.97	$185.34
Italy	280.19	256.91	303.49	364.56	470.29
Brazil	32.12	31.99	36.98	45.28	55.13
Belgium	1,543.08	938.38	2,167.15	2,141.81	2,309.16
Spain	102.29	142.69	180.73	205.54	300.16
Kor Rep	-	182.81	226.16	221.92	229.98
U King	2,653.62	1,842.19	1,548.15	4,117.69	3,253.27
FR Germ	626.67	665.45	726.44	514.79	1,173.59
All other	36.32	34.78	38.91	40.94	59.27
Average	72.69	67.74	76.95	111.76	180.41

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 14.--Shotguns valued not over $50 each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Brazil	79,724	133,560	144,063	66,650	12,450
Canada	56,125	42,976	49,438	42,381	3,963
USSR	2,284	2,415	478	2,310	3,350
Italy	317	930	1,674	1,235	0
Japan	0	0	4,700	0	0
Argent	0	0	2,000	0	0
Phil R	100	0	96	0	0
Denmark	1,567	0	0	0	0
All other	910	0	0	0	0
Total	141,027	179,881	202,449	112,576	19,763
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Brazil	1,802	2,478	2,945	1,434	323
Canada	1,764	1,299	1,469	1,308	129
USSR	77	88	18	32	45
Italy	9	27	50	61	-
Japan	-	-	184	-	-
Argent	-	-	36	-	-
Phil R	5	-	3	-	-
Denmark	8	-	-	-	-
All other	61	-	-	-	-
Total	3,725	3,893	4,706	2,836	498
	Unit value				
Brazil	$22.60	$18.56	$20.45	$21.52	$25.94
Canada	31.43	30.23	29.72	30.86	32.62
USSR	33.79	36.45	38.18	13.81	13.55
Italy	29.47	29.30	29.86	49.63	-
Japan	-	-	39.13	-	-
Argent	-	-	18.15	-	-
Phil R	48.00	-	33.00	-	-
Denmark	5.00	-	-	-	-
All other	66.64	-	-	-	-
Average	26.41	21.64	23.25	25.19	25.18

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 15.--Shotguns valued over $50 each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Japan	58,074	50,030	62,764	69,250	70,624
Italy	7,919	12,684	8,732	9,808	10,583
Brazil	23,734	54,754	73,653	56,375	23,666
Belgium	204	667	447	1,170	560
Spain	9,894	3,710	2,847	4,121	2,264
Kor Rep	0	1,830	7,205	5,715	2,605
U King	107	243	184	94	139
FR Germ	221	88	407	206	259
All other	3,511	2,048	4,397	3,252	2,331
Total	103,664	126,054	160,636	149,991	113,031
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	8,062	7,557	10,659	12,671	13,089
Italy	2,298	3,470	3,108	3,965	4,977
Brazil	1,521	3,546	5,105	4,136	1,668
Belgium	315	626	969	2,506	1,293
Spain	1,015	529	515	847	680
Kor Rep	-	335	1,629	1,268	599
U King	284	448	285	387	452
FR Germ	138	59	296	106	304
All other	428	263	668	623	397
Total	14,061	16,832	23,234	26,509	23,459
	Unit value				
Japan	$138.82	$151.04	$169.83	$182.97	$185.34
Italy	290.22	273.60	355.95	404.22	470.29
Brazil	64.09	64.77	69.31	73.37	70.49
Belgium	1,543.08	938.38	2,167.15	2,141.81	2,309.16
Spain	102.54	142.69	180.73	205.54	300.16
Kor Rep	-	182.81	226.16	221.92	229.98
U King	2,653.62	1,842.19	1,548.15	4,117.69	3,253.27
FR Germ	626.67	665.45	726.44	514.79	1,173.59
All other	121.99	128.22	151.88	191.60	170.27
Average	135.64	133.53	144.64	176.74	207.55

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 16.--Combination shotguns and rifles: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Finland	1,273	406	404	11	1,063
Japan	0	0	0	0	378
FR Germ	70	53	46	173	103
Brazil	0	0	0	600	1,400
Italy	0	185	1	4	9
Austria	17	5	6	4	2
Denmark	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	0	0	123	6	0
All other	0	0	227	4	0
Total	1,360	649	807	802	2,956
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Finland	206	65	80	3	268
Japan	-	-	-	-	182
FR Germ	51	41	42	180	101
Brazil	-	-	-	21	49
Italy	-	17	1	2	9
Austria	2	9	14	18	6
Denmark	-	-	-	-	2
Belgium	-	-	51	19	-
All other	-	-	5	4	-
Total	259	132	195	247	616
	Unit value				
Finland	$161.90	$159.62	$197.60	$304.18	$251.83
Japan	-	-	-	-	482.63
FR Germ	721.44	771.55	918.89	1,041.14	982.76
Brazil	-	-	-	34.65	34.65
Italy	-	89.53	1,438.00	581.50	988.78
Austria	119.00	1,884.00	2,373.83	4,409.50	2,875.00
Denmark	-	-	-	-	1,600.00
Belgium	-	-	417.56	3,159.00	-
All other	-	-	24.04	893.75	-
Average	190.16	202.90	241.13	307.66	208.43

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 17.--Parts for pistols,revolvers,rifles,shotguns,and combination guns that are firearms: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Japan	2,801	6,248	16,750	15,397	14,707
FR Germ	1,242	1,356	2,629	3,921	4,001
Italy	2,181	3,394	2,747	2,519	3,032
Portugl	2,163	872	2,285	2,295	1,985
Belgium	4,065	2,584	1,630	1,351	1,423
Yugoslv	1,060	740	707	688	935
Brazil	12	17	109	392	821
Canada	412	605	1,246	537	665
All other	1,879	1,312	1,208	832	1,659
Total	15,815	17,128	29,312	27,932	29,229

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 18.--Pistol and revolver parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
FR Germ	605	1,085	2,050	2,824	2,610
Italy	795	1,235	1,248	1,670	2,203
Brazil	2	1	89	364	799
Spain	142	108	196	240	394
Belgium	164	143	237	127	80
Japan	-	16	90	48	42
Phil R	49	76	127	63	40
India	-	-	-	1/	9
All other	49	16	46	23	25
Total	1,806	2,680	4,082	5,360	6,200

1/ Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 19.--Rifle parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
FR Germ	520	265	429	1,087	1,254
Yugoslv	1,060	740	707	688	935
Canada	384	583	976	519	474
Japan	249	205	215	303	311
Italy	179	249	193	248	269
Spain	44	50	24	110	257
Hg Kong	-	-	-	-	218
Finland	59	87	199	147	126
All other	140	289	402	688	436
Total	2,635	2,466	3,145	3,791	4,279

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 20.--Shotgun parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Japan	2,551	6,028	16,446	15,045	14,355
Portugl	2,153	872	2,262	2,295	1,980
Belgium	3,798	2,317	1,175	741	1,231
Italy	1,207	1,911	1,306	600	559
Finland	702	268	139	3	191
Canada	28	22	270	19	187
FR Germ	117	6	150	9	135
Brazil	6	10	14	20	21
All other	809	546	312	45	46
Total	11,371	11,979	22,074	18,778	18,705

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 21.--Miscellaneous firearms and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
FR Germ	335	306	296	766	815
Italy	379	227	484	562	372
Spain	64	227	345	370	249
Sweden	-	-	-	1	229
U King	942	683	131	175	190
Norway	1/	2	1	1/	186
Switzld	-	21	23	18	22
Denmark	-	-	-	9	11
All other	105	59	51	160	33
Total	1,827	1,525	1,331	2,062	2,108

1/ Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 22.--Arms (except firearms and sidearms) and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
FR Germ	588	340	521	902	1,772
Norway	-	-	-	498	524
U King	213	162	32	204	511
Italy	138	101	163	153	206
France	165	203	195	272	191
Taiwan	5	3	4	3	131
Canada	9	33	216	37	36
Spain	94	17	181	58	33
All other	195	363	376	171	122
Total	1,407	1,222	1,687	2,298	3,526

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 23.--Air or spring powered arms and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
FR Germ	579	338	518	899	1,772
U King	70	94	27	197	498
Italy	138	101	163	152	205
France	165	202	195	262	173
Canada	1	1	190	22	36
Spain	94	17	181	58	33
Austral	18	15	25	21	23
Japan	18	103	37	25	19
All other	99	51	313	87	47
Total	1,180	922	1,650	1,724	2,806

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 24.--Small arms and parts: U.S. imports under TSUS item 807.00, by types, 1976-80

Type	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (1,000 units)				
Rifles	17	20	26	15	14
Shotguns	1	2	4	5	2/
Parts of rifles and shotguns	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Air guns and parts	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Rifles	1,907	2,754	4,596	2,796	2,772
Shotguns	411	325	980	1,129	63
Parts of rifles and shotguns	120	73	26	62	65
Air guns and parts	31	-	17	-	-
Total	2,469	3,152	5,618	3,987	2,899

1/ Not applicable.
2/ Less than units.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 25.--Small arms and parts: U.S. imports under the Generalized System of Preferences, by types, 1976-80

Type	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (1,000 units)				
Swords, bayonets, etc.; parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefor	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Rifles	9	22	22	28	26
Shotguns	38	56	76	73	31
Combination shotguns and rifles	0	0	0	1	1
Parts of rifles, shotguns, and combination guns	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Other firearms and parts (except pistols, revolvers, and black powder guns)	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Other small arms and parts (except firearms):					
Air guns and parts	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Other	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Swords, bayonets, etc.; parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefor	185	224	310	473	619
Rifles	261	620	764	1,133	1,971
Shotguns	2,175	3,845	6,365	5,717	2,424
Combination shotguns and rifles	-	-	-	21	49
Parts of rifles, shotguns, and combination guns	879	690	708	695	994
Other firearms and parts (except pistols, revolvers, and black powder guns)	18	25	23	46	-
Other small arms and parts (except firearms):					
Air guns and parts	52	41	200	26	1
Other	4	4	3	3	142
Total	3,573	5,449	8,373	8,114	6,200

1/ Not applicable.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 26.--Small arms and parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types, 1976-80

Type	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (1,000 units)				
Swords, bayonets, etc.; parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefor	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Black powder arms and parts	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Pistols and revolvers	249	265	255	220	193
Rifles:					
Military	2/ 95	2/ 204	62	40	117
Nonmilitary	145	133	153	146	211
Total	240	336	215	186	328
Shotguns	132	136	139	129	182
Miscellaneous small arms:					
Military:					
Machineguns	7	7	15	5	5
Other	3/	3/	1	1	7
Subtotal	1/	1/	16	6	12
Nonmilitary:					
Combination shotguns and rifles	1/	1/	6	5	3
Other	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Subtotal	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Parts of small arms:					
Military	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Nonmilitary	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Grand total	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Swords, bayonets, etc.; parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefor	234	1,030	336	614	727
Black powder arms and parts	4/	4/	3,009	2,503	5,475
Pistols and revolvers	20,305	21,787	25,494	26,294	26,904
Rifles:					
Military	2/ 19,324	2/26,717	16,377	11,981	25,775
Nonmilitary	10,978	10,549	13,603	14,875	23,480
Total	30,302	37,266	29,980	26,856	49,254
Shotguns	11,053	11,358	11,967	11,301	18,694
Miscellaneous small arms:					
Military:					
Machineguns	6,056	9,338	5,207	8,009	8,167
Other	3/	3/	4,902	55,691	7,313
Subtotal	1/	1/	10,109	63,700	15,480
Nonmilitary:					
Combination shotguns and rifles	5/	5/	493	356	323
Other	3,497	3,755	3,282	4,052	5,931
Subtotal	3,497	3,755	3,774	4,409	6,254
Total	1/	1/	13,883	68,109	21,734
Parts of small arms:					
Military	19,097	16,842	13,826	27,579	31,524
Nonmilitary	5,907	4,877	6,546	8,451	12,610
Total	25,003	21,719	20,372	36,030	44,134
Grand total	96,450	106,252	105,042	171,706	166,923

1/ Not available.
2/ Data include exports of military shotguns and miscellaneous military small arms.
3/ Included under military rifles.
4/ Exports are reported according to type (rifles, pistols, revolvers, nonmilitary parts, etc.).
5/ Included under other nonmilitary small arms.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 27.--Small arms and parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Military--all countries	65,016	75,713	66,143	130,168	100,410
FR Germ	2,581	3,301	3,621	5,175	11,225
Canada	12,584	10,713	14,052	11,320	8,731
Kor Rep	3	46	1,610	2,199	7,436
France	1,790	2,004	3,315	4,537	7,074
Thailnd	2,116	2,665	1,684	1,018	4,380
Austral	3,112	1,868	2,302	3,866	4,098
Malaysa	40	41	93	54	3,542
All other	9,207	9,901	12,222	13,369	20,027
Total	96,450	106,252	105,042	171,706	166,923

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 28.--Swords,bayonets,and other sidearms (except firearms),parts thereof,and scabbards and sheaths therefor: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
All countries	234	1,030	336	614	727
Total	234	1,030	336	614	727

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 29.--Black powder arms and parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1976 1/	1977 1/	1978	1979	1980
Kor Rep			-	-	1,412
Canada			455	842	1,195
Colomb			34	112	484
Malaysa			21	-	396
FR Germ			516	342	243
Peru			-	-	237
France			67	138	166
Indnsia			-	7	150
All other			1,917	1,062	1,192
Total			3,009	2,503	5,475

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 30.--Pistols and revolvers: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80

Market	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
All countries	248,567	265,020	254,814	219,867	193,242
Total	248,567	265,020	254,814	219,867	193,242
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
All countries	20,305	21,787	25,494	26,294	26,904
Total	20,305	21,787	25,494	26,294	26,904
	Unit value				
All countries	$81.69	$82.21	$100.05	$119.59	$139.22
Average	81.69	82.21	100.05	119.59	139.22

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 31.--Rifles: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80

Market	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Military--all countries	1/ 94,525	1/ 203,532	62,006	40,224	116,606
FR Germ	11,135	12,427	5,403	18,122	40,343
Canada	64,328	55,665	72,867	47,609	39,186
France	18,269	24,581	25,994	30,603	42,399
Malaysa	271	0	0	0	8,424
Austral	24,085	13,947	17,478	21,852	26,986
Italy	3,135	2,658	3,120	3,768	7,882
Sweden	4,970	2,683	4,723	2,267	6,452
All other	19,127	20,824	23,769	21,857	39,564
Total	239,845	336,317	215,360	186,302	327,842
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Military--all countries	1/ 19,324	1/ 26,717	16,377	11,981	25,775
FR Germ	969	1,187	669	2,270	5,136
Canada	5,542	5,064	7,262	5,647	5,033
France	953	1,320	1,805	2,097	2,955
Malaysa	16	-	-	-	2,906
Austral	1,649	1,112	1,256	2,169	2,427
Italy	229	201	167	261	918
Sweden	402	270	345	263	686
All other	1,219	1,396	2,100	2,166	3,419
Total	30,302	37,266	29,980	26,856	49,254
	Unit value				
Military--all countries	1/ $204.43	1/ $131.26	$264.13	$297.85	$221.04
FR Germ	87.05	95.50	123.74	125.27	127.30
Canada	86.16	90.98	99.66	118.62	128.44
France	52.15	53.68	69.46	68.51	69.70
Malaysa	58.12	-	-	-	345.00
Austral	68.45	79.71	71.84	99.27	89.94
Italy	72.97	75.65	53.44	69.26	116.42
Sweden	80.81	100.66	72.96	116.16	106.34
All other	63.72	67.02	88.35	99.17	86.41
Average	126.34	110.80	139.21	144.15	150.24

1/ Includes exports of a small number of military shotguns and miscellaneous military small arms.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 32.--Nonmilitary rifles: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80

Market	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
FR Germ	11,135	12,427	5,403	18,122	40,343
Canada	64,328	55,665	72,867	47,609	39,186
France	18,269	24,581	25,994	30,603	42,399
Malaysa	271	0	0	0	8,424
Austral	24,085	13,947	17,478	21,852	26,986
Italy	3,135	2,658	3,120	3,768	7,882
Sweden	4,970	2,683	4,723	2,267	6,452
Argent	0	4	264	860	6,658
All other	19,127	20,820	23,505	20,997	32,906
Total	145,320	132,785	153,354	146,078	211,236
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
FR Germ	969	1,187	669	2,270	5,136
Canada	5,542	5,064	7,262	5,647	5,033
France	953	1,320	1,805	2,097	2,955
Malaysa	16	-	-	-	2,906
Austral	1,649	1,112	1,256	2,169	2,427
Italy	229	201	167	261	918
Sweden	402	270	345	263	686
Argent	-	1	30	85	601
All other	1,219	1,395	2,070	2,083	2,818
Total	10,978	10,549	13,603	14,875	23,480
	Unit value				
FR Germ	$87.05	$95.50	$123.74	$125.27	$127.30
Canada	86.16	90.98	99.66	118.62	128.44
France	52.15	53.68	69.46	68.51	69.70
Malaysa	58.12	-	-	-	345.00
Austral	68.45	79.71	71.84	99.27	89.94
Italy	72.97	75.65	53.44	69.26	116.42
Sweden	80.81	100.66	72.96	116.16	106.34
Argent	-	170.00	112.12	98.81	90.25
All other	63.72	67.00	88.08	99.18	85.64
Average	75.54	79.44	88.70	101.83	111.15

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 33.--Shotguns: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80

Market	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Thailnd	29,976	39,716	22,289	11,711	47,288
FR Germ	7,640	10,827	12,924	9,806	22,887
France	6,101	5,715	10,785	9,783	19,157
Canada	30,511	24,884	29,185	21,842	10,558
Austral	12,042	3,875	4,841	7,811	9,416
U King	4,462	1,643	1,201	2,361	8,640
Sri Lka	0	650	550	0	9,412
Venez	396	291	1,846	4,387	4,626
All other	41,277	47,913	55,126	61,011	50,211
Total	132,405	135,514	138,747	128,712	182,195
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Thailnd	2,001	2,615	1,589	911	4,267
FR Germ	756	1,200	1,483	1,416	3,398
France	622	443	816	956	2,111
Canada	2,556	2,218	3,194	2,654	1,347
Austral	1,149	406	489	924	999
U King	295	191	107	225	843
Sri Lka	-	20	24	-	653
Venez	23	21	213	175	551
All other	3,651	4,243	4,053	4,041	4,524
Total	11,053	11,358	11,967	11,301	18,694
	Unit value				
Thailnd	$66.75	$65.83	$71.28	$77.77	$90.23
FR Germ	98.97	110.86	114.72	144.43	148.49
France	101.95	77.47	75.63	97.68	110.21
Canada	83.77	89.13	109.43	121.49	127.59
Austral	95.40	104.67	101.01	118.25	106.08
U King	66.04	116.48	89.04	95.19	97.57
Sri Lka	-	31.12	43.34	-	69.38
Venez	57.59	72.82	115.50	39.88	119.14
All other	88.46	88.57	73.52	66.24	90.11
Average	83.48	83.81	86.25	87.80	102.61

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 34.--Combination shotguns and rifles: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80

Market	1976 1/	1977 1/	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (units)				
Canada			2,383	1,607	867
France			130	50	413
Austral			936	377	286
F W Ind			0	0	600
Phil R			0	0	40
Denmark			8	0	256
FR Germ			65	360	264
Israel			0	0	37
All other			2,222	2,120	532
Total			5,744	4,514	3,295
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada			192	126	76
France			5	4	48
Austral			64	31	31
F W Ind			-	-	27
Phil R			-	-	26
Denmark			1	-	26
FR Germ			7	36	20
Israel			-	-	15
All other			223	160	54
Total			493	356	323
	Unit value				
Canada			$80.69	$78.23	$87.09
France			37.66	70.92	115.71
Austral			68.84	82.34	108.30
F W Ind			-	-	44.31
Phil R			-	-	662.03
Denmark			74.75	-	103.42
FR Germ			111.71	100.27	77.25
Israel			-	-	393.78
All other			100.46	75.49	101.94
Average			85.78	78.96	98.03

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 35.--Parts for pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and combination guns that are firearms: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Military-all countries 1/	19,097	16,842	5,096	8,707	5,607
Japan	1,138	1,053	402	943	1,011
FR Germ	262	199	236	269	558
Lebanon	-	8	6	21	381
Belgium	118	124	214	413	314
Canada	3,542	2,437	1,971	1,654	273
Kor Rep	3	46	254	63	228
France	112	74	68	212	201
All other	731	936	949	950	1,161
Total	25,003	21,719	9,197	13,233	9,735

1/ Military data includes exports of parts of pistols, revolvers, and military rifles; market country data includes exports of parts of shotguns, combination guns and nonmilitary rifles.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 36.--Miscellaneous firearms and parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Military--all countries--	6,056	9,338	18,839	82,572	41,397
Kor Rep-----	-	-	436	1,188	2,898
FR Germ-----	594	714	416	579	1,070
Canada------	943	993	340	298	606
U King------	336	233	81	310	392
Qatar-------	-	-	-	5	238
Austral-----	114	127	33	111	126
Italy-------	14	5	8	3	124
All other---	1,496	1,682	1,159	1,795	484
Total---	9,553	13,093	21,311	86,860	47,336

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 37.--Arms (except firearms and sidearms) and parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1976 1/	1977 1/	1978	1979	1980
Kor Rep			215	386	2,754
France			528	1,103	1,572
FR Germ			295	263	800
Singapr			184	119	491
U King			178	185	429
Taiwan			2	233	355
Arab Em			11	11	257
Austral			119	116	241
All other			1,724	1,272	1,575
Total			3,255	3,690	8,474

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

USITC PUBLICATION 841

COMPLETE LIST OF SUMMARIES PUBLISHED TO DATE IN SCHEDULE 7

Control No.	Publication date	Title
7-1-1	November 1977	Luggage
7-9-2	November 1977	Fireworks
7-2-3	March 1978	Physical Testing Machines and Appliances
7-10-4	May 1978	Writing Instruments
7-3-5	September 1978	Pianos and Other Keyboard Stringed Instruments
7-2-6	October 1978	Unmounted Ophthalmic Lenses
7-5-7	July 1980	Dolls and Stuffed Toy Animals
7-1-8	September 1980	Handbags
7-2-8	September 1980	Electricity, Gas, and Liquid Supply and Production Meters
7-4-9	February 1981	Furniture
7-12-10	February 1981	Film, Sheet, and Profile Forms of Plastics and Rubber
7-1-11	March 1981	Rubber Footwear
7-12-12	March 1981	Tires and Tubes
7-6-13	March 1981	Jewelry and Related Products
7-12-14	April 1981	Containers and Closures of Rubber or Plastics